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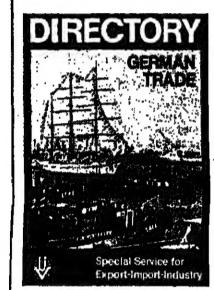
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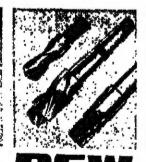
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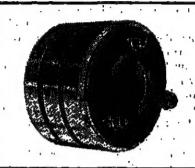


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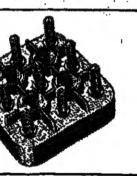
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ISSN 0016-8858

Unsolved problems linger on at UN

Lthe United Nations building in New York, where delegates will find unsolved problems of yesteryear (such as the Middle East and Namibia) have been joined by others (such as who is to represent Kampuchea).

Once again the UN General Assembly will solve nothing, yet this autumn it is likely to command more attention than in recent years, with an address by Pope John Paul II and visits to New York by Fidel Castro and probably Yasser Arafat too.

It will all make headlines but it is not enough to prevent the UN's decline and fall, as UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim indirectly admitted in his latest annual report.

Today's world is full of uncertainty, tension and conflict and lacking, he wrote, in pragmatism and the political will to solve problems. There is a corresponding growth in anxiety that developments might get out of hand.

This is an unmistakable criticism of the United Nations, which is in control of nothing, not even itself. Indeed, the

IN THIS ISSUE HOME AFFAIRS

Local elections fought outside standard political issues

FINANCE Fears of instability lead to first Euro-currency realignment

ENERGY Industry speeds up bid to develop coal liquefaction

THE ARTS

Bonn gets a touch of Henry Moore UN increasingly threatens to come under the control of Third World coun-

tries that make common cause with the Communist bloc. This particular trend would have been even more marked had Fidel Castro sucmeded at the non-aligned summit in persuading the neutrals to tag along be-

had the Kremlin. But as chairman of the non-aligned movement in the years to come he will surely do his utmost to come closer to this target via the United Nations, where feeling always runs high when the United States racism and colonialism

are pilloried: There will be no shortage of pretexts for mobilising UN opinion, Imagine, for instance, the Lancaster House talks on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia proving a failure and pressure being exerted on President Carter and Mrs Thatcher to lift sanctions unitaterally.

imagine South Africa finally pulling the rug from under the West's Namibia eltlement proposals.

It is General Assembly time again at In such circumstances even many Third World countries that do not as a rule set great store by Moscow will join in the chorus of anti-Western howling. This applies in even greater measure to the Middle East and the Palestinian

> issue. Israel has already been thrust into isolation and Yasser Arafat is welcomed as an angel of peace. In contrast with his first appearance at the General Assembly five years ago he knows this time he can count on

> growing support for the PLO. But that

is hardly conducive to peace in the Mid-The United Nations might well split down the middle if a majority were to decide in fayour of Israel's expulsion, much as was the case with South Africa

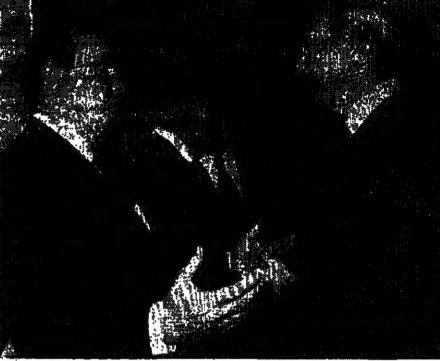
a few years ago.

Ambassador Blum, Israel's man at the UN, has launched a diplomatically inept but entirely understandable attack on the world organisation, calling it a forum for confrontation and an unholy alliance of dictatorships and totalitarian

The General Assembly does indeed fuel the fires of more problems than it solves. Radical Namibia resolutions, for instance, could easily reduce still further South Africa's inclination to accept the West's plan for a settlement.

China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will squabble bitterly over their respective satellites in Kampuches, Pol Pot and Heng Samrin, but the UN will be unable to do anything to help the starying people of Kampuchėa.

the Middle East the UN has long



Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) in New York for the United Nations General Assembly, talks with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. (Photo: dps)

since abandoned its impartiality and thus its claim to step in as an international means of resolving conflicts.

Hypocritically the "Unholy Alliance" claims to be the watchdog of Palestinian rights, yet none of the dictatorial regimes that make this claim would even consider allowing ethnic minorities in their own countries similar rights.

Minorities such as the Kurds or the Eritreans are, indeed, persecuted and oppressed with a will.

In forfeiting its appointed task of helping to keep the peace in the world the United Nations has also forfeited its

Nowhere is this more apparent than Continued on page 2



BONN: CHANCELLOR, Helmut : Schmidt, Bundesbank Board Chairman Otmar Emminger and Finance Minister; Hans, Matthöfer in Hamburg with US Treasury Secretary G. William Miller and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker. They discussed ways of bolstering the alling dollar, which is down to a 1979 low of DM1.74. Herr Schmidt (centre) and Dr Emminger (left) promised to step up support buying of dollars. Mr Miller, second from right, and Mr. Voicker (right) pledged to bring US Inflation down to single figures and correct the balance of payments. (Photo: dps)

Genscher denies Soviet allegations

oreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has courteously but unmistakably refuted Soviet allegations that Bonn is behaving in a manner likely to endanger detente.

The allegations were made by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromy-ko, in the United Nations General As-

Herr Genscher's reply set the record straight and may have made delegates stop and think who the true enemies of detente are.

Herr Genscher took good care not to go into detail on intra-German problems; they would probably have overtaxed the General Assembly!

Instead he concentrated on relations between rich and poor countries, and rightly so. Anyone who wants to get anywhere at the UN has to canvass support from the Third World and nonaligned countries.

They will always be ready to give him an attentive hearing on this particular topic especially when he sets aside generalisations and concentrates on speciic commitments.

This being so, he promised swift and substantial increases in Bonn's develop-

His bid to curry favour with the nonaligned countries and the Third World will only be crowned with success actions follow his words to the UN General Assembly.

His listeners were sceptical, and have been even more so than beforehand since Uncted V in Manile, where West German aid pledges fell well below what had been expected. Heiko Schlottke

(Iglepaker Nachrichten, 38, 9, 1979)



III FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Salt II package the crux of spending on defence

A fler France had decided to step up defence spending by 41/2 per cent in real terms, the US Senate advocated a 5 per cent real increase.

This was more even than President Carter had asked for; he had contented himself with the 3 per cent on which agreement had been reached within

Germany alone, despite being in the soundest economic position of America's major Nato allies, still claims to be unable to reach the jointly agreed spen-

Only in the Opposition ranks are he-

Continued from page 1

in the Middle East, where the UN is condemned to look on helplessly in Lebanon and has finally reached the end of its peace-keeping mission in the Si-

The reason why the UN no longer has a role to play in the Sinal is that Egypt and Israel, two smaller members of the world body, feel a UN presence might now cause more trouble than it is

Bolh are worried in particular that the UN may have become a stoolpigeon of their adversaries and the Soviet Union.

This comment is borrowed from Mgr Giovannetti, longstanding Vatican observer at the UN, who recently dismissed the organisation as a waste of time.

Mind you. he too made the mistake of expecting the UN to accomplish too much. It is, after all, only of this world.

Dieter Schröder (Süddeutsche Zellung, 19 September 1979) sitant first steps being taken in the direction of a higher defence outlay.

It may, of course, be that the Bonn Coalition believes abstinence is the best policy on defence spending in a year of major Salt debate and in the "spirit of

But pundits are currently wondering in increasing carnest what might happen if the US Senate were to reject the Salt

What, for that matter, would happen if Salt were to be saddled with all manner of additions and explanations and talks to grind to such a halt that the Soviet Union lost interest?

Would the Kremlin then rearm even faster and more furiously, so much so that Sait, despite its shortcomings, despite the Red Army brigade in Cuba and arowing Soviet expansion, would be the

Since hardly anyone would still venture to claim Salt is balanced, especially after General Haig and Dr Kissinger's testimony to the Senate, its supporters are taking to arguments of this kind as a last line of defence.

They are pretty feeble as justifications a treaty complex that was once envisaged as the finishing touch to worldwide detente. Yet even here we must consider whether they entail a risk.

In theory the Soviet Union would be able to boost the number of of its longrange, but the practical benefit would be

The United States has allowed the Kremlin to retain this option, but it does not amount to a new strategic option of options.

So Moscow, may prefer, especially in view of the psychological effect, to use

production capacity to boost medium-range deterrent potential while Washington's hands are tied in this sec-

There are clear signs this may prove the case. The Soviet Union has certainly been allowed enough missiles to make America's ICBMs, the mainstay of the US retaliation concept, vulnerable (or almost certainly so).

Moscow has been allowed to build up or retain a potential that Washington, with its strategy of maintaining a stable balance of power, did not originally intend to concede,

This is just what the Soviet Union has always had in mind, as has clearly been apparent in negotiations with the United States, especially on land-based MIRVs.

In 1977 the Soviet Union rejected an offer to limit the number of MIRV intercontinental ballistic missiles to 550 each even though it only had 160 at the ready and America's total was already frozen at 550.

Moscow also refused point-blank to limit its SS 18 missiles to 150.

The result of this combination of Soviet persistence and American compliance is that Russia is likely to reach the agreed limit of 820 MIRVs, including 308 SS 18s and 512 SS 17s and 19s, by

In this sector alone the Soviet Union will have a potential of 5,752 warheads with a many megatons of explosive

By 1985 the United States will have 550 Minuteman 3 MIRVs with a total of a mere 650 warheads and a combined explosive power of barely 450 megatons

So even if Salt II (which would limit

Soviet long-range missiles) comes to the HOME AFFAIRS and step up the number of its ICBM

It can just carry on as it is, inevibile advancing into a position from which can foster doubts as to the efficacy the American nuclear shield for Europe

This should prove all the easier sin Russia is simultaneously stepping us medium-range missile firepower.

the question whether and how West party politics. determent strategy can be maintained; A common scene in the cities and

Montreux, recently.

their viewpoint despite the East his tract?"

advisers who had trusted in the self-li-

Taking leave of illusions is always painful process, but we must lean to see East-West relations as a confli again and not merely misundentandi as a competition that can be run pe manently and to everyone's salisfacing by means of cartel agreements:

Salt is by no means home and dr but regardless whether or not it is a tified it paves the way for further un build-ups of one kind or another.

Arms limitation proposals may channiently comply with domestic pollid requirements in the Federal Republica Germany and among its allies, but the must not lead to delays in arms planning that must be given foreign policy priority in the interest of security.

Opinion on Capitol Hill clearly Inficates the direction we should be taking

(Die Walt, 21 September 1979)

Local elections fought outside standard political issues

This, indeed, is the main reason: North Rhine-Westphalia's local elec-anxiety currently voiced within the total local ware fought on specific issues lantic pact when an answer is sought that had amazingly little to do with

the face of Eastern attempts at intime towns of the state: Five men, three women and six juveniles stand around Scenticism predominated even in a the candidate. They have taken a cursory mainly esoteric debate conducted by glance at the campaign leaflets and are or so military specialists and poli now ready to discuss a single issue makers of high repute at Villars, a the widening of a street. They question the majority candidate ceaselessly: "Must The advocates of disarrament by you do it? Just imagine how much additally sought with fine words to sale tional traffic a wider street would at-

The candidate has the answer at his But there was no mistaking the w fingertips: "Sure," he says. "but all this plessness and perplexity of Governmen was decided by the previous city council and we must implement the decision,"

One of the people around him suggests: "All very: well, but couldn't you have four-lane traffic at the beginning of the street and then split it into a oneway street and a cul-de-sac?"

The candidate is noncommittal. His audience takes note of it. They are disappointed but 'not outraged, and they part company on a friendly note.

Told that the whole thing did not seem very successful, the municipal politician says: "What gives you that idea? I was most successful - at least the people know now that we cannot cancel the widening of the street. Would you call this nothing?"

Indeed it is very much — probably the most positive characteristic of the North Rhine-Westphalia campaign. Candidates and voters are once more talking to each other about municipal problems. Four years ago, the election for the Länder Assembly and local elections coincided, resulting in a election battle in which municipal policy took a

This time the CDU made marginal

North Rhine-Westphalia's 12.1 million voters elected more than 17,000 candidates for municipal and district council posts (and for the first time the district council representatives in the cities) from a total of 80,000 nominees representing 34 parties and voters' communities. They voted on the basis of

specific issues that have amazingly little to do with party politics. In a number of cases, SPD and CDU candidates jointly met a public irate over

council decisions - and they stood and

11111

Be it a "red" or a "black" street, noise is the common denominator, and the voters are no longer gullible enough to believe the opposition that it will do

everything differently and better. On the contrary, campaign promises that obviously cannot be fulfilled earn the parties and their candidates bad marks, and all three major parties suffer.

Some called the campaign that set in at the end of the holiday season amazingly "quiet", while an FDP man spoke of a minor miracle, municipal elections being "in" again.

The issues at stake were streets, schools, parks, etc., varying from place to place. There was little interest in topics going beyond this, and the various party headquarters were at the end of their tether. "It is the hour of the candidates themselves," they said.

Indeed. The candidates, says North Rhine-Westphalia's CDU, carry the main burden, canvassing homes and talking with passers-by. There is a gratifying desire on the part of the candidates to develop an image, said one CDU

The party brass helps organise the campaigns (and not everybody is happy about this) and it helps provide PR ma-

An SPD man: "This is a campaign with purely local issues at stake. There are few speeches and many discussions."

An FDP functionary says that large rallies are a thing of the past. A Land cabinet member manages to attract 200 to 300 people - if he is lucky - and

Strauss comes off badly in clash with SPD

ranz-Josef Strauss, the Shadow Chancellor, lost his first difficult mounter with the SPD - and he has buly himself to blame.

act that Herr Strauss treated the hoolisans with anything but kid gloves was found understandable, even by his op-

But the Shadow Chancellor and his guinners were not prepared to let it go at that, They loaded their guns with the wrong ammunition and it promptly backfired. The dud ammunition was the contention "that SPD Secretary Egon

threatening a lawsuit, Herr Strauss and Herr Stoiber tried once more to shoot, with live ammunition. But then they realised that their powder was wet.

his opponents, including those in the

has always delivered ammunition against himself free of charge. The campaign opener by the Shallow Chancellor is certainly no feather in his

cap, It was, in fact, as the Bayarians would put it, as superfluous as a golfer. mun

tion to be seen as a precursor of the national election next year,

even then he has to watch his step lest

The people do not want "their" elec-

he anger the audience.

"We must break the red dominance," cries and over-zealous CDU candidate, Heckles an old man: "Skip that, my boy ... let someone else save the West."

Not even the DM4 million "Action Programme Ruhr", adopted by the SPD/FDP cabinet in Düsseldorf in the nick of time in mid-September proves much of a magnet. It is too obvious that t was intended as a campaign gift.

This atmosphere was not exactly conducive to Franz-Josef Strauss. Says a CDU city councillor: "Strauss is only a nuisance." It's all very well to attack rowdyism, but Ostpolitik and internal security or government indebtedness is not what interests the people here. They have their own problems and feel

Asked whether this remark was quotable, he evaded an answer.

If there is at all such a thing as a general issue that concerns the whole Land then it can best be summed up as the triangle of discomfiture: traffic, progress,

A middle-aged man in Dortmund says: "I've had it in chunks. My children can no longer play in the street; I can't sleep with the window open and the dust from the steel mill is also getting worse and worse."

Told that this could hardly be so since they installed filters, he said: Okay then; the dust has diminished but I've become more sensitive."

This campaign was marked by more impatience about the exigencies of planning, growing disgruntlement over the change and destruction of the environment and more selfconfidence of the public. The nadir of disinterest in municipal politics has been passed and with it the feeling of helplessness.

Such speculation as: will Biedenkopf (CDU Westphalia-Lippe branch) get his come-uppance for his pro-Strauss course? or will Köppler (CDU Rhine-land branch) get his for wavering? Or will SPD Prime Minister Rau be able to prove that he is on his way up again? or can FDP Economic Affairs Minister Riemer hope to get absolution for having said that he was open to any coalition? - all left the electorate cold.

In the face of auch a state of affairs, all parties had a secret callition.

Considering the realisation that a slogan like "Twenty years is enough" hits

the SPD in the Ruhr area and the CDU in the Munsterland equally hard, and considering also that the mature citizen is always good for a surprise, all parties displayed a rather subdued optimism. All

they hoped for was one or two per cent more votes. None expected a latidallide. The regults four years ago were preffy much neck and heck: ODU 46, per cent, SPD 45.5, FDP 711 (others 1.3).

Jurgen Lorenz. The distribution was in keeping with.

left and people in medium-sized cities and rural areas right of centre.

But this "left" "right" system has become obfuscated. The potential of protest voters is growing and, with it, un-

The candidates have also changed. They are younger by and large and the advance of civil servants seems unstonn-

The CDU is proud to have for the first time nominated candidates for all offices, including ones where its chances are hopeless. The FDP notes with satisfaction that they have had no major reshuffle, and the SPD counts on closed

The campaign, however, also showed the limitations of the new style: The difficult and truly pressing municipal issues such as the financial dependence on the Land cannot be explained to the electorate.

"There are times when I have the imression they don't want to understand. Pointing to Land regulations is interpreted as shirking the issue."

And an old SPD man says - though only off the record: "They act as if the councillors were omnipotent."

That they are not, despite the re-awakened public interest - but they have become more sensitive.

Seventy citizens who form a citizens' initiative can stop a planned road unanimously decided by the council.

> Horst Bieber (Die Zeit, 28 September 1979)

Lawsuit filed - but is it necessary?

The Social Democrats want to raise specific issues in the election campaign, according to the party's deputy Parliamentary leader, Horst Ehmke.

For him, the Shadow Chancellor, Herr Strauss, as a person is not the most important thing.

However, fellow Social Democrat Egon Bahr does consider Herr Strauss mportant enough to file a lawsuit

Herr Bahr could well point out that the one does not exclude the other. In any event, the election will not be decided by the court ruling. If Herr Strauss wins, Herr Bahr will have kicked the ball into his own goal. But it is open to discussion whether such a court case was necessary at all.

Specific issues are also a two-edged sword for the SPD. There is much to indicate that one of the most important of these issues, nuclear energy, will not play a major role in the campaign but will be the bone of contention in internal party disputes - even more so than hitherto assumed.

What has been coming forth from the ranks of the Bavarian Social Democrats was a clear warning signal for the party

The last word will be spoken in Berlin in December. It is quite possible that Willy Brandt will be right with his forecast that the majority of the party congress will support the government's energy programme. But what sort of majority? The narrower it is the less convincing will this issue be in the campaign especially since the CDU/CSU will use every opportunity to rub salt into this SPD, wound.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 24 September (1979)

How the ailing dollar is affecting in-ternational trade; and loans for Third World countries, were high on the agends at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Everyone who was anyone in the world of high finance was there in Belgrade in the first week of October.

Those present included not only Finance Ministers and central bank governors and their sides but also bankers from all over the world who find these gigantic gatherings the year's most con-venient opportunity of talking shop and paving the way for fresh business.

International monetary and financial problems naturally held pride of place on both the official agends and behind the scenes at the IMF and World Bank Apart from Rumania, Yugoslavia is,

incidentally, the only Eastern European country that is a member of both orga-Trends in world trade were discussed. and viewed by IMF officials far too pes-

simistically, or so West Germany feels, Countries haturally lodged fresh demands for more generous IMF loan facilities, arguing this year that the latest round of oil price increases had occasioned the necessity.

But the Bundesbank's Olmar Emmin-

The ailing totlar and the worldwide

ger said before the conference even begun that Third World demands for more generous credit lines would make

IMF, World Bank discuss loan terms and the ailing dollar

disturbances in international financial dealings that arise from its debility were another topic experts dealt with at

In view of the dollar's vicissitudes the world's monetary policy-makers are busy trying to set up a so-called substitution account to restore a measure of stability

to international monetary disorder. There is a twofold aim behind the substitution account, which is envisaged as coming into being by central banks coluntarily making over part of their dollar reserves to the IMF, which would then issue SDRs in return.

The IMF would like to boost the role of its SDRs, or Special Drawing Rights. as an artificial currency. Now gold has oficially been demonetised within the nternational monetary system, the SDR is poised to take over a key role as a reserve currency under IMF custodianship and control.

The substitution account is also ininto harder currencles.

work, and West Germany would certainly like to see it do so. Its deutschemark is one of the hard currencles in which refuge is sought when times are hard; it has become a reserve currency against

This saddles it with a role it cannot rightly perform as a relatively small currency. It is a role that continually confronts the Bundesbank in Frankfurt with difficulties in steering its monetary

COURSS. But there are many pitfalls before the substitution account can hope to prove a success. Inpayment of dollars will not improve matters at all unless the Americans are more successful in coping with

their balance-of-payments problem. Otherwise the dollars frozen in the bstitution account would quickly replaced by fresh dollars exported way of the US balance-of-payments-defi-

Yet even if progress were made in tended to function as a catchment basin: this connection, the effect would be no for central banks' rogue dollars. The more than that of a drop in the ocean: IMP would like to prevent monetary in international monetary university is crises from being intensified by central "created to a very limited extent by centbanks diversifying out of the dollar and tral bank capital transfers. It is mainly caused by a very much larger quantity of It would be splended if this were to dollars and other outrender directaring

outside the central bank system No way has yet been found of tamin these rogue dollars and preventing the from destabilising the internation

icum of success.

can be mobilised and a fair share of exchange-rate risk.

lion's share of the bill again. Claus Dertinger

The German Tribune

monetary system.

(Die Welt, 27 September 19) Rubsidher:: Friedrich Rhinsake. Editof-in-Chief (fi Heinz Editor: Alexander Anthony. - Distribution (fin ger: Georgine van Platen.

Even after Belgrade many imported technical details of the substitution p count remain to be settled before it a

take shape and aspire to even a mod They include adequate interest the the flexibility with which the new 50B

Bonti has an uneasy suspicion Germany will be called on to foot !

> After the Essen rally-busting aimed at muzzling him his position was splendid. All democratic parties condemned the incident. The SPD was faced with the embarrassing fact that young people from its own ranks once more practised popular front with the communists. The

mob scene.

Herr Strauss retreated three-quarters; of the way without satisfying Egon Bahr, and the lawsuit is on. CDU, are agreed: "We can rely on-Franz-Josef." What they mean is that he

:(Kieler Nachrichten, 25 September, 1979) ... the general view that big city voters, vote;

GERMANY

A simple cross-border escape plan that led directly to prison

Werner L, a driver, had no idea that the GDR authorities have for years been hunting down escape organisers and sentencing them to jail terms of up to 15 years.

"I never knew this sort of thing was punishable, but then, I've never been interested in politics," he said.

Besides, his friend in Calw, whom he trusted implicitly, introduced him to an asphalt mixer from Nürtingen who was known occasionally to get people out of the GDR. And Werner L. fully understood this, saying: "I knew how badly off the people are."

When the asphalt mixer, Karl P. suggested to him that he should help a couple and their three children in their bid for freedom, Werner L. had no second thoughts. It was obvious even to him that Karl P., who had escaped from the East in 1959 and was on record there as an escape organiser, could not do the job himself.

Chance of a free trip to Berlin

Besides, this was an opportunity to get to Berlin without paying for it since a rented car and expenses were to be provided. He rejected the DM5,000 fee offered to him because, as he saw it, the operation entailed no risk. "After all," says he, "Charlie told me that I would be in transit and that means that they aren't permitted to open the boot of the

So, on 25 September 1976, Werner L. took off in a rented Mercedes. A Berlin contact told him that he need not worry, and Werner L. continued his trip, saying to himself: "The whole thing's going to go off like in the movies."

At the milestone number 14 he was supposed to pick up three members of the family and deliver them to West Berlin in the boot of his car. The others were to join him on the return lourney and be delivered in Helmstedt

At the arranged milestone, he got out of the car and said: "Dammit, I've got a flat. Henning." And since there was no response to the agreed code he repeated the whole thing. Suddenly, he found himself surrounded by policeman pointing their submachine guns at him. He had to put his hands on the car roof while they frisked him; they then manacled him and took him away.

in an all-night interrogation, he was told to his face that he had been hired for the job by Karl P. to get the Henning Pawels out. He was also told that they had expected Karl P. to come along. They showed him photographs of "Charlie", his wife and the people whom the asphalt mixer had helped to escape. He was told at great length about the escapes arranged by Charlie in the past few years.

When he learned, much to his prise, that four weeks earlier Charlie had sent another driver to pick up the Pawels and that the driver was now in jail, he was outraged - so much so that he told the police that he would lure Karl P. to East Germany for them. But it was no good, and a Neubrandenburg court sentenced Werner L. to three-and-a-half years' imprisonment for anti-state trading in human beings.



In Rummelsburg jail, he met Karl-Heinz D, who was supposed to have got the Pawels out before him and who, surprisingly, had never been asked to testify in court.

Having served 14 months of his sentence. Werner L. was bought out by West Germany and deported.

On arrival, he went to see Karl P, and told him that he would have killed him had he had a gun. The asphalt mixer tried to placate him and gave him some money, saying: "The whole thing must have been a doublecross."

The two agreed that the charges Werner L had already filed against his principal should not be withdrawn so that the people in Stuttgart would know what was going on.

And so the 40-year-old asphalt mixer Karl P. has been on trial since 10 September - not for organising an escape, which is not punishable in this country. but for abduction and deprivation of freedom for more than a week.

The prosecution contends that the deprivation of freedom charge is justified by the fact that Werner L. was misled and that this led to his imprisonment in the GDR. Werner L. the prosecution holds, should have been told about the failure of the first escape attempt and about the dangers involved in

The trial in no way showed that

ike all sensations, the spectacular

descape in a hot air balloon by two

GDR families soon gave way in the

headlines to other events. An American

saying has it that sensations and fame

never last for more than three days.

Frontier tightens after

balloon freedom run

Six of the eight balloon escapists. Left, Doris and Hans-Peter Streizik and their two children, Andreas and Frank, Right, Petra Wetzel holds her son Andreas. Not in the pluture are Frau Wetzel's husband, Günter, and their youngest child.

Charlie was a cynically calculating adventurer heading an escape organisation. Instead, it revealed a tragedy because the actual objective of Werner L. and Karl P. - to unmask a stool pigeon - became a secondary matter, yielding to the question whether the asphalt mixer had sent his helper into danger for monetary

who was drawn into the court proceedings but his victims, Werner L. who spent 14 months in a GDR jail and as a witness, Karl-Heinz D. who was only released two years after the escape attempt; and, above all, Karl P., who now, faces a possible prison term of up to 10

He has already sold his home to make good the two cars confiscated in the GDR and to pay for other expenses. He has no escapee fees to fall back on.

The first East German family was helped by him to escape in 1972, for which not even the expenses were paid. Karl P. did not dare ask for his expenses because the family was initially unhappy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In 1973, he helped a girl to get out. She was an acquaintance of his parents and he was reluctant to ask for the DM4,000 he paid to the escape helper and the DM2.000 that went to a loo-

In. 1976, he for the first time organised an escape with the then unemployed Karl-Heinz D. as the driver, earning DM4.000. When the next attempt failed, leaving two cars and two people in the GDR, he kent DM3.000 for his ex-

Not so in the GDR. The news of the

The party brass reaction was as littery

successful "desertion of the republic" -

a reprehensible crime in the GDR -

as expected. This is borne out by activi-

spread like wildfire.

ties in the border region where the Ge vernment is doing everything to preve

The two families of four who risks

But there was no indication at h

court hearing that it was he who set a

trap. Instead, much pointed to the le

mer friend Henning Pawel, who fall

to show up for the first escape attent

because he noticed some suspicious da

racters at the place where he shoul

penses that were facing him.

He says: "I don't want to know the

it anymore." He regularly wrote h

and sent parcels to the prisoners in a

It was obviously humanity and

desire for a change that prompted

were lucky. Their bid for freedom by

But the other side of the coin is the the chicanery in the border region by been stepped up. Now, a 30-kilomet strip along the border has been include in the stringent border check procedure, and unrealistic. to prevent a similar Jules Verne adver-

regime or the satisfaction over the bissue of this kind Cance's success

The thought that the escape con have taken place on 7 October, the 30 anniversary of the GDR, rather than 16 September is likely to give End Honecker goose bumps.

It is obvious that the spectacular bal loon escape of the two families motvated by the desire for freedom rather than economic necessity, is a very hear counter-propaganda to that unleashed sary.

that a functionary in the East said the "all hell has broken loose" since the for

The way things stand it will be impossible to give children balloons for the the moment. It was not in the manus-anhiversary celebrations. Flags will have capt of his speech, his aides are at pains to do, the balloon having become to be assure all and sundry.

symbol of freedom. in 1. Fritz Lucke ... He had just thanked politicians wives and families for the personal sacrifices

The other DM15,000 paid to him the his helpers he returned, despite the POLITICS

Dissatisfaction over financing of party political foundations

P. to carry out his five escape attemp Constitutional Court judges in Karls-He went about the business with occasion bids to finance political parties surpassed gullibility and lack of on too lavishly from public funds.

Only last July they ruled against what It was the same naiveté that made they felt would have been an inordinate Stuttgart truck driver Werner L increase in the maximum donation to nate his former partner by repeatin political parties that could be deducted dialogue that took place after his at from earnings liable to income or corpofrom the GDR: "Why didn't you tell ration tax.

that another fellow before me got m Political parties would appear to have ed?" The answer was: "If I had, a hard time of it, not so the political wouldn't have gone," to which we foundations they run. The foundations replied: "Damn right you are." are allocated annually increasing sums of taxpayers' money.

Their common aim was to enlist increases are voted without much dishelp of the Stuttgart court to blow t cussion, and once the foundations have cover of the stool pigeon. They says been allocated their grants there is little ed a food chemist in a brewery wholk the Bundestag can do to check how they acted as a go-between for the late spend the money.

cape, using the gullibility of the solut This year, for instance, Interior Minmiker to get his friend Henning he stry estimates include nearly DM70m in "overall subsidies towards social and democratic political education."

A little over DM10m each goes to the Hanns Seidel Foundation and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, associated with Shadow Chancellor Franz Josef Strauss's CSU and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's FDP respecti-

have been picked up, as he later toldth Nearly DM25m each go to the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Konrad Despite all this, the action was at Adenauer Foundation, thereby at least cancelled and even after the second is indirectly benefiting the Social and ure to get away, Pawel remained at large Christian Democrats respectively.

.In 1967, when the first "overall sub-When he recently phoned the chemir sidies" were allocated, the four parties again, the latter slammed down the #had to make do with DM9m between them: DM3.5m each for the SPD and CDU foundations and DM1m each for their FDP and CSU counterparts.

> The gradual increase from DM9m to nearly DM70m a year in 12 years has

Politicians really ought to be able to spend one free weekend a month their necks in the home-made ballos with their families, Bundestag Speaker Richard Stücklen announced off-the-cuff in his inaugural speech.

His impromptu idea is now being followed by action, Herr Stücklen initially proposed to canvass the support of party chairmen, but this proved inappropriate

Party leaders are not the right men to deal with the subject, and with a general election campaign in the offing are not ter; the gloating over the defeat of the in the mood for a fireside chat on an

So the Speaker invited the general recretaries to dinner Instead. They, he resoned, are in any case responsible for planning party-political deadlines.

Reiner Geissler (CDU), Egon Bahr (SPD), Gunter Verheugen (FDP) and Edmund Stoiber (CSU) were told that in Practice their views counted and asked to Et a good example personally.

He called on the party general secretaries and business managers to set celar of party-political engagements themselves for a start.

Herr Stücklen's next step will be to call on regional and constituency parties to follow this example.

The idea came to him on the spur of

been no trouble at all. It enjoys the support of an all-party alliance in the Bundestag in general and the finance

committee in particular. Two years ago Christian Democrat Gerold Benz planned to table a parliamentary question about how party-political foundations were financed.

He was promptly told such questions were inappropriate. Yet all he wanted to know was how much public money they had been allocated in Bonn budgets since 1970. He also wondered how much money

they had received for research contracts. surveys and reports. But this information was not forthcoming then and remains an unknown quantity to this day.

Constitutional experts at the Interior Ministry are growing increasingly unhappy with the entire procedure, and their dissatisfaction is in no way alleviated by the foundations' statements of accounts.

Accounts are drawn up on the basis of guidelines laid down in 1975 which stipulate that a chartered accountant must certify that public funds are used economically and, for appropriate pur-

But the accounts are checked as a whole without reference to individual projects. The annual grants are, after all, made on an overall basis, it is argued.

Subsidies from public funds may not, it is true, be carmarked for individual projects deemed useful for purposes of social and democratic political education.

Yet might it not be a good idea if party-political foundations' work was checked project by project? Constitutional experts say this would reduce the risk of political parties being bankrolled

Weekends at home' plan for MPs

then added for good measure that a free weekend per month would be a good

But Richard Stücklen, a veteran of 30 years in the Bundestag, is a realist. He is well aware of the difficulties and quite prepared to make initial concessions.

He conceded to the general secretaries that a countrywide free weekend would not be feasible to begin with. There were local and regional election campaigns, not to mention events such as the wine festival in the Rhincland-Palatinate or the Oktoberfest in Munich.

So he would be happy to begin with free weekends on a regional basis, and if tempt he will be satisfied with less. A free weekend per quarter as a first step would be an improvement, he says.

Herr Stücklen is not running this campaign in his capacity as Bundestag Speaker, however. The Bundestag itself: does not need a special agreement on free weekends. He has kept his week ends free from Bundestag work for years. Dieter von König-

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 September 1979)

by the taxpayer via their respective foundations.

The foundations are ostensibly allocated "overall subsidies" to help cover the cost of activities in accordance with their constitutional aims. ...

These include the holding of seminars and conferences, the provision of teaching and educational aids and the commissioning of social research projects: especially educational research.

Or so the official explanation of this budget item runs. In fact the foundations can use the grants to pay staff salaries, equip existing educational facilities and buy or build new ones.

They run such well-known venues of political gatherings as the Wildbad-Kreuth Academy in Bayaria (Hanns Seidel Foundation), the Eichholz Academy, near Bonn, (Konrad Adenauer Foundation) the Bad Münstereifel Heimvolkshochschule (Friedrich Ebert Foundation) and the Theodor Heuss Academy, in Gummersbach (Friedrich Naumann Foundation)

Political education and further education is also provided in Cadenabbia, the Italian holiday resort beloved of Konrad Adenauer.

Overall subsidies to finance party-political foundations were the parties' prompt response to a 1966 ruling by the Constitutional Court.

The court ruled that Articles 20 and 21 of Basic Law do not entitle political parties to subsidies from public funds for their entire range of opinion-forming

Taxpayers' money could only go towards the cost of election campaigns and of running the parliamentary par-

So subsidies towards political education were allocated to party-political foundations, and the arrangement worked perfectly once the CSU in Bavaria had set up a foundation to pocket its

share of the proceeds. The Hanns Seidel Foundation was not established until immediately after the 1966 Constitutional Court ruling on party-political expenses.

"All told the foundations probably derive most of their income from public funds," the Interior Ministry constitutional experts surmise.

In addition to their principal Interior Ministry allocation of DM70m this year hey will also have received DM1m from the Political Education Centre, which is run by the Interior Ministry, and a further DMIm from funds also administered by the Interior Ministry to combat political extremism.

The Economic Collaboration Ministry, which administers development aid programmes, is even more generous. This year it will have funded the party-political foundations to the tune of roughly DM100m.

The Hanns Scidel Fo in the past has left development mainly to the Christian Democrats' Konrad Adenauer Poundation, plans to play a more active part in this sector."

But the Opposition parties will not be in direct competition on overseas development. The CSU foundation intends only to put in an appearance in countries where its CDU counterpart has yet to show signs of activity.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation will

then, like its big brother, be able to arrange occasional overseas tours for party

Not that CSU officials have stayed entirely at home, mind you. Not long ago Marianne Strauss, Franz Josef's wife, visited Togo, West Africa, under the Hanns Seldel Foundation's auspices.

All in all the party-political foundations will gross about DM200m in grants and allocations from Bonn budget funds for work at home and abroad this vear.

The parties themselves are only marginally more successful at fund-raising. According to the latest available figures! for 1977, the SPD and CDU annual income totalled about DM100m each, while the CSU had a budget of DM23m and the FDP one of DM17m.

"We could afford to run a party of our own," the chairman of one of the four foundations cheerfully admits.

Legally and financially they may well be independent of the four parties in the Bonn Bundestag, but constitutional experts are still uneasy about their con-Gerda Strack

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 September 1979)

Mixed bag at Bundestag's 30th birthday

ttendance at the 12 September ceremony to mark the 30th anniversary of the Bonn Bundestag was not all it might have been.

When Speaker Richard Stücklen opened the proceedings with a special address not even the Cabinet was present in full. At least one seat in three was empty on this historic day.

SPD leader Willy Brandt was missing, for instance. The Social Democratic leadership was represented by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, parliamentary party leader Herbert Wehner and Deputy Speaker Annemarie Renger.

CDU and CSU leaders were present in full, Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, the CSU leader, was the only

state head of government to attend. Head of State Karl Carstens and his state secretary Hans Neusel sat in solitary splendour in the front row of the

diplomatic gallery. At a fitting distance sat Walter Scheel, his predecessor, Eugen Gerstenmaier, the former Bundestag Speaker, and veteran Social Democrat Carlo Schmid.

On this historic day the late Konrad Adenauer was very much in people's minds. Speaker Stücklen was not alone in recalling Adenauer's contribution to reedom and democracy.

Adensuer and other old-timers such: Kurt Schumacher, Thomas Dehler and Erich Ollenhauer and the "good old days" in general were the subject of conversation among politicians and ex-MPs in Bonn for the occasion.

Herr Stücklen made a number of wards to deserving parliamentarians both retired and still in action. The special honours list was ordered by Presilent Carstens.

The swards were made under the watchful eye of Konrad Adenauer looking down from the Kokoschka of paint ing of which he himself had never been particularly fond.

Opposition leader Helmuli Kohl was awarded the highest decification. He was the day's only recipient of the Grand Cross of the Federal Order of Merit.

(NordWell Zakung, 13 Beptember 1979)



FINANCE

Fears of instability lead to first Euro-currency re-alignment

The exchange rate of the European A Monetary System has been adjusted for the first time in its brief history.

The finance ministers of the eight member nations - France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany - decided at a Brussels meeting a fow days ago to revalue the deutschemark against the currencles of the other members by 2 per cent.

Denmark's krone was devalued by 3 per cent against the other member currencies and therefore by a total of 5 per cent against the deutschemark.

The adjustment was initiated by Germany because the Bonn Government and the Bundesbank feared that their monetary stability policy would become increasingly difficult unless parities were

Though the Bundesbank spent only about DM5bn to support other currencies during the past four weeks, pumping this money into the German

Money system passes test of flexibility

1) undesbank President Otmar DEmminger made it clear in the initial European Monetary System negotiations that an adjustment of exchange whenever needed.

penhagen was from the very beginning prepared to devalue the krone, the Belgians proved obstinate.

For reasons of price and wage stability at home they wanted their currency to be as closely tied to the deutschemark as possible. France, and Italy would probably have done the same.

One of the considerations that played a role was that the depreciation of the dollar against EEC., currencies would make oil imports a bit cheaper because they are invoiced in dollars.

The Brussels measures have neither proved the viability of the EMS nor have they disproved it, ..

If new currency speculation sets in, the next adjustment will have to be more drastic. The fact that Paris has linked agricultural subsidies with the EMS makes common decisions in good time more difficult, as has already been demonstrated on the periphery.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 September 1979)



circulation, this increased the money supply which which to finance inflationary follies.

The amount was not such as to be particularly worrisome - the Bundesbank has had to cope with much worse situations, having last year spent tens of billions to support the dollar - but if would have been wrong to minimise the

Under the provisions of the EMS, it was not only the Danish krone that required support but the Belgian frances well, which has not been exactly strong in the past few weeks.

While giving the impression of being robust the French franc also came under pressure due to that country's high inflation rate.

But it was not the vapours of some EMS currencies that called for an instant adjustment. The finance ministers would probably have liked to wait until the IMP annual meeting in Belgrade at the beginning of October, but the dollar weakness precluded this by starting a new dive on 19 September.

The development of the gold price is a clear indicator of the concern about a new phase of galloping inflation.

The gold price rose to a sensational 386 dollars per troy ounce before dropping to 369 dollars because many holders of gold got the jitters and sold out to

sion of the dollar and the spectacular rise of gold have the same root; fear of

This being so, the Bundesbank had to expect that it would have to dig deep into the DM till in support of the dollar. Non-intervention by the Bundesbank would have led to a further decline of the dollar and, of course, an appreciation of the deutschemark.

This would not have been bad at all terms of our oil bill, for which we would pay less. But the disadvantages would be greater. Thumb-twiddling by the Bundesbank would have harmed the competitiveness of German industry on foreign markets. Besides, 'a strong deutschemark would have led to intolerable tension within the BMS. Since dollar holders usually decide to

switch to deutschemarks and Swiss france as soon as the dollar shows signs of weakness, major exchange rate adjustments within the EMS would have been necessary to create orderly condi-

The Brussels measures were intended by the finance ministers to prevent such turbulence. They decided to introduce rather harmless adjustments, hoping that this would support the view on foreign exchange markets that the finance ministers would not permit things to slide.

The unward revaluation of the deutschemark by a mere 2 per cent does not affect the competitiveness of German industry too adversely and it makes imports not all that much cheaper.

The foreign exchange markets will pass the verdict on the adjustment in

If American and German hopes me rialise and if the dollar maintains and change rate of DM1.76, the adjustment will have been successful. But if the lar continues its dive the exchamarkets' verdict on the Brussels men' will be that the finance ministers any companies in the energy section timid. Monday's dollar exchange to have been frantically active. has already confirmed this vedict. doing their homework for the Bonn Rudolf Heiselfelinistry of Economic Affairs. They had (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 25 Septemball been told by State Secretary Dieter von

krone but that of the dollar.

the next few days. What matter is a ENERGY so much the development of the Days

7 October 1979 - No. 916 | No. 910 - 7 October 1979

Economic repoliquetection projects by the beginning of All this did not come as a great surpitise, the industry has known since 4 July at the latest that it would be faced with this task. It was then that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sald in a Govern-

Inless read carefully, the latest a ment policy statement that the decision of the Kiel Institute for We on the construction of major installa-Economy could lead to misunders tions for coal liquefaction and gasificaflon would be made this winter.

The forecast is by far not as he "The carrot thus presented by the as it appears at first glance. Though chancellor now has an increasing numdecline next year is very likely it is ber of potential takers. Since the new not be as severe and inevitable si technology - given present price rela-

tions of oil and coal - can only be The Kiel pundits hold out hose t oberated at a loss, companies whose prothe recession will not be as pronount jects are accepted will benefit from conthis time. The Institute has also siderable Government subsidies. And taken into account that exports will a this sort of money has always had its atline - an assumption that will give a traction, to economic debates in the course of a "There are billions at stake now, North Rhine-Westphalia's Economic Affairs

It is even more important to unk Minister Horst-Ludwig Riemer spoke of stand that the Institute's demands i cost for coal liquefaction plants in the an economic policy aimed at sustains region of DM1,800 per ton of producgrowth in the medium term does at flon capacity. A figurefaction plant as entail departure from the Bundesbath envisaged by the Ruhrkohle AG, that present anti-inflationary course. Would process an annual six million

On the contrary: The call for modes lone of coal, turning it into two million tion in collective bargaining supportions of mineral oil products, would thus this course. In essence, the Kiel Institut cost DM3.6 bn. calls for an anti-inflationary policy.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeim für Deutschland, 24 September 195

Speaking of a line of defence for the

of a "currency war",

region of 15 per cent.

countries.

Oil refineries the yardstick

dollar should not create the impressiv and this is the kind of plant with which The reason behind the necessity too the products of coal liquefaction would adjust international exchange rates is the law to compete - costs only DM100 regrettable and growing difference in a per ion of output. A refinery with the economic development of West mee DM200 million.

A look at the different inflation in The relations are pretty much the shows where the bugbear lies. While | same where the raw materials are con-Federal Republic of Germany and Jan terned. A coal liquefaction plant would have managed to keep their inflate at three tons of coal, costing about rates below the 5 per cent mark, [b], and and a product one ton of finished the Light and th rates below the 5 per cent mark, in products as opposed to the oil refinery the United States and Britain are shall products as opposed to the oil refinery the United States and Britain are shall products as opposed to the oil refinery ling against an inflation rate in it DM280 for the same end result.

And when currencies lose in doneile Liquified coal is thus more expensive And when currencies lose in domestic both in terms of raw materials and in value due to inflation far ahead of old knms of capital investment. The same currencies an adjustment of exchange applies to labour costs. While a refinery

therefore have to come from the tax-

develop coal liquefaction

And if Bonn were to subsidise the plants it would also have to subsidise day-to-day operating costs. Any subsequent shutting down of the installations s obviously out of the question because it would lead to redundancies not only among its own staff but would also cost several thousand jobs in the mining in-

Even a slowdown of production would not greatly relieve the burden of sub-

Says Rudolf Specks of Ruhrkohle AG: "Due to the enormous capital investment, such a plant must operate at full capacity if per liter costs are not to be

But Chancellor Schmidt's ideas are of Interest to Bonn and Düsseldorf not only because of the greater independence from Opec that would result. They are also thinking of the German manufacturers of coal liquefaction plants that could eventually become a best seller on the export market. Today, no major cokery anywhere in the world can operate without German participation, and the same is expected to happen with regard to coal liquefaction and gasification.

And, indeed, German business stands good chance of winning the race for the best technology. After all, coal liquefaction was invented in Germany as was the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis in which liquid oil products are made from gas. Liquefaction plants on an industrial scale have so far existed only in Germany, wartime production having amounted to 4.5m tons a year.

The only major gasification plant for coal with subsequent Fischer-Tropsch synthesis is operated by South Africa and is based on the German method. Its first stage was built by German compa-

The only serious competitors are the international oil companies who have done considerable research and development work in the gasification sector and are now starting on liquefaction. But in doing so - or at least this is what one can hear at the Dusseldorf Economic Affairs Ministry - they are

able to pay for this. The money will making every mistake in the book. A study of the relevant German literature could prove helpful. at the contract of the co

But export opportunities for Germany's industry will only atise if this country operates major liquefaction plants, if the makers of such plants have something to show potential buyers. To achieve this the state is prepared to provide subsidies on a scale it would not do for a pure alternative to oil;

As a result, it was not only the potenoperators of such plants who listened attentively when State Secretary von Würzen held up the prospect of ex-ceptionally large subsidies but also the plant manufacturers. They will, of course, go out of their way now to loin forces with an operator to enable them to present a convincing show project.

The Länder, too, are vying for money from Bonn.

Claims have already been put on file. not only by the coal producers Sastland and North Rhine-Westphalia, but also by Hamburk Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein. The northern Länder point to the advantage the siting of liquefaction plants along the coast would provide when using imported coal. Since imported coal costs only half the price of German coal, this, they say, would reduce the required subsidies consider-

But only Hamburg has come up with concrete proposal. There, German Shell is already operating an experimental gasification plant, and talks are in progress behind closed doors between the Hamburg Senate and the oil and chemicals industry concerning a larger project.

Lower Saxony's Economic Affairs Minister Birgit Breuel, on the other hand, would have to find a groom first before being able to bring imported coal into the marriage as a dowry. Her spokesman Helmut Pehla says that a number of talks are in progress and that he is convinced that it will be impossible to bypass Lower Saxony - if for no other reason because of imported coal, Theoretically, it is also possible, he said. that Ruhrkohle would operate such a plant in Lower Saxony.

But the coal mining regions feel that they stand a better chance, not only be-

Unions agree to step up pits output

he coal mining industry in Germa-I ny wants to step up its output by five million tons this year. This is to be achieved by working overtime, said the chairman of the miners union (IGBE), mie Affairs Minister Otto Lambadorff;

Although mining staff has been reduced still further against last year, it is expected that this years output will be 88 million tons compared with 83 milllion in 1978.

Herr Schmidt stressed that his talks with the minister concerned primarily the staff situation in the industry. The minister, he said, shared the union's hope that the industry would hire addi-

tional labour. The minister also reiterated his Government's position to the effect that no hiring of further foreign

this would apply to coal mining as well.

Herr Schmidt praised this undertaking, saying that his union had asked the minister not to deviate from this atti-

workers would be permitted and that

Another topic of discussion was the minister's decision to increase the quota for imported coal by 1.1 million tons over the next three years.

He said: "We are planning oil savings achieved by using oheap coal as soon as trizitate werke Westfalen.

Speaking on behalf of his union. Here Schmidt termed the import quotas tolerable. Herr Lambsdorff emphatically re-fused to name a figure by which production in coal mining should be increased. ---- Peter-Weigert

cause local coal provides the most reliable raw material but also because Ruhrkohle and Saarbergwerke are the most Industry speeds up bid to experienced with liquefaction.

Both companies have already clearly stated what they would build if Bonn gave the green light and, of course, the

A plant for the liquefaction of two million tons of coal a year would be built along the Saar while Ruhrkohle would build an installation with three times that capacity.

The two companies are thus steering the same course, and both are trying to improve on the old I.G. Farben process.

. The Ruhrkohle people were miffed when Saarbergwerks chief executive Rudolf Lenhartz said that his company was ahead. The fact is that Saarbergwerke is about to complete an experimental plant to process six tons of coal a day, while Ruhrkohle, after extensive experiments, has begun to build an installation for 200 tons a day. Both companies would probably be in a position to progress to high capacity installations once the smaller plants have operated for a while.

Warnings against coastal installations depending on imported coal have been issued in the mining regions. Naturally, they say that they are motivated by concern about technical mistakes rather than by their own interests. They consider it necessary to have long-term import contracts for a specific type of coal because liquefaction plants cannot cope with changing qualities.

Adolf Schmidt of the miners' union put it a bit more bluntly. At a union congress he called for "protection against the risks of imported coal from non-EEC countries." It would be an absurdity, he said, "if we were to make an all-out effort to become independent of imported oil only to depend on imported coal. It is equally untenable for our own coal production to be exposed to difficulties whenever there are surpluses on world markets or when the East Bloc countries are desperate for foreign exchange at any cost."

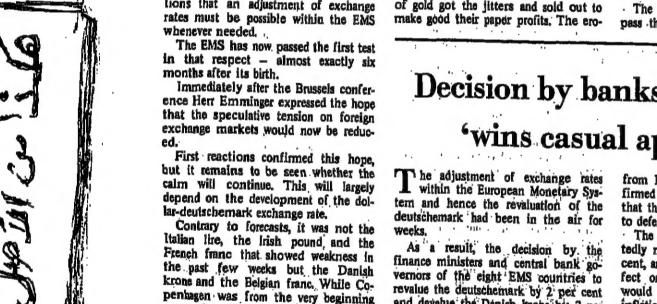
Strong resistance expected

The coastal Lander would not underestimate the resistance that will be put up by the miners' union should they hope to be able to undermine the restrictions on coal imports by building iquefaction plants. In fact, there are already some indications that it will be humbs down at the Economic Affairs Ministry, Installations operating only on imported coal stand no chance of large subsidies. Naturally, Düsseldorf Economic Affairs Minister Riemer is also butting up a barrage. He does not see why the coastal Lander should make use of technologies, developed with Düsseldori

But even if the coastal Linder should have to opt out of the race. Bonn will still have to subsidise more than it would like to. Apart from the liquefaction projects there are also numerous gasification plans. Among the applicants for subsidies are the RWE subsidiary, Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke: the Flick in the short term, and this can only be concern, Ruhrgas; and Vereinigte Elek-

> Another difficulty will be suitable sites for the plants, They need a great deal of space and are as damaging to the environment as are refineries. A lique faction plant as envisaged by Ruhrkohle would require a 375-acre site.

Heinz-Günter Kemmer



cent came as no surprise.

A. 2 per cent revaluation against the iyse our exports.

DEFICITS IN THE OFFING The Federal Republic of Germany's balance of payments in billions of utschemarks " The situation with regard to the dollar is different. After months of relative

'wins casual approval'

and devalue the Danish krohe by 3 per

And since business and finance circles as well as policy makers dealing with monetary matters knew what was to come it surprised no-one that the general reaction was marked by casual ap-

currencies of Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Holland and 5 per cent against Denmark is not enough

Half of those countries have two-digit inflation rates - enough not to detract from our competitiveness.

And as to the benefits to our imports, there is every likelihood that this 2 per cent will not be passed on to the confrom DM1.90 and has now seemingly firmed up at DM1.76. Rumour has it that the US Administration has decided

The deutschemark has thus, unexpectedly risen against the dollar by 8 per cent, and this could have an adverse effect on our exports after all. But it would have a dampening effect on our inflation rate by making imports front

calm, America's currency took a dive

Decision by banks, ministers,

to defend the dollar at that rate, att.

that country cheaper — unless this, too, is absorbed by the importers.

This also makes it obvious that a latest exchange rate adjustment with that output can operate with a staff of 400. The Ruhrkohle planners figure on international currency market. Even so, many experts hold that the recent adjustment was a test that the EMS passed. While it took 14 hours a do so, the finance ministers did its right, thing by at least removing some of the tension within the EMS.

Splies to labour costs. While a refinery with that output can operate with a staff of 400. The Ruhrkohle planners figure on 1200.

Nobody is quite prepared to come them and say what all this would cost with a staff of 400. The Ruhrkohle planners figure on 1200.

Nobody is quite prepared to come them and say what all this would cost with a staff of 400. The Ruhrkohle planners figure on 1200.

Nobody is quite prepared to come them and say what all this would cost with a staff of 400. The Ruhrkohle planners figure on 1200. rates, becomes inevitable.

the tension within the EMS.

One disappointing aspect remains however. The EMS was supposed to have pressed its members into fighting into tion. But there is no evidence of this outside our borders, except in the Bent changes, the EMS will not have a positive effect on Europe and would be about 30 premises and two million tons (at 1,200 liters are applied across the doomed to failure in the long run; the petrol produced in refinerles.

Westphalia also only says that "little can be said about the cost of a liter of petrol ton coal. Experts estimate, that it will sell at about DM1,40 after taxes."

That would be about 30 premises about 30 premises and the petrol beautiful to the said about the cost of a liter of petrol and the petrol beautiful to the cost of a liter of petrol and the petrol beautiful to the cost of a liter of petrol ton coal. Experts estimate, that it will be about 30 premises and the petrol beautiful to the cost of a liter of petrol beautifu

WILDLIFE .

Migratory birds have automated instincts

everal hundred million birds migrate Devery summer and autumn from Europe to Africa. Most are young birds making the journey for the first time.

Many undertake their maiden migration alone, unaided by their parents or other birds of their species. Yet they find their way with unerring accuracy from summer breeding grounds to winter quarters, often thousands of miles

Scientists at the Max Planck Ethology Institute in Seewiesen, Bavaria, and Radolfzell Observatory, which is attached to the institute, have found out how they do it.

Birds of passage have an inner calendar and fly in accordance with heredilary, innate timetables. They are, the Max Planck ethologists claim, almost flying robots, automatically keeping to a certain place and time,

Findings were based on laboratory experiments with warblers, or whitethroats. some of which lasted more than 10

Some of these birds are long-distance specialists, breeding in Europe and commuting to winter quarters in equatorial and southern parts of Africa.

Test birds were taken from their nests aged a matter of days and kept in constant laboratory conditions for several years, in some cases more than ten.

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They lived completely isolated from the outside world in a constant but artificial sequence of light and dark. They were kept at a constant temperature and fed the same food.

The aim of the experiment was to ensure they underwent absolutely no seasonal changes. Their laboratory and cage environment was constant: there was no sequence of spring, summer, autumn and winter.

How did laboratory birds compare with their free-range counterparts? "Oddly enough," reports Dr Peter Berthold of the Radolfzell observatory, "we found they had much in common.

"At specific times laboratory birds grew restive measured in terms of the number of times they hopped about at night on their poles (warblers fly by

"When laboratory birds stepped up their hopping we netted an increasing number of birds in the wild - a sign that they had started migrating."

Hopping fast increased, peaking in August and September, when warblers are normally in the Camargue region of Southern France and preparing to fly about 60 hours non-stop across the Mediterranean and the Sahara.

Hopping then slowly declined as winter approached, which also corresponded to behaviour in the wild. Warblers do

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not reach their winter quarters until December or January and only then settle

In addition to growing restive they also put on weight, again peaking at the time they are most likely to be en route in their natural surroundings.

Weight is most important in crossing the Mediterranean and the Sahara. The heavier a bird is, the more buoyancy and uplift it is bound to generate.

The way birds' wings are designed this means greater propulsion and a higher cruising speed. The heavier birds cross the drought areas faster.

By 1978 some birds taking part in the experiment had spent more than 10 years completely isolated from the outside world in constant, unchanging con-

Yet twice a year they still moulted, were restive and put on weight. So scientists felt able to conclude that they must have endogenous, hereditary programmes that run independently of external factors in accordance with an annual rhythm.

Birds of passage fly in accordance with a detailed timetable to a prearranged destination. They migrate from their breeding grounds to their winter quarters along specific routes.

What is more, they do not fly to their destination in a straight line. En route they change direction more than once. This too is endogenously programmed

in accordance with the Earth's magnetism, Dr Eberhard Gwinner and Professor Wolfgang Wiltschko of Frankfurt University have shown. In this experiment Dr Gwinner used

specially designed circular cages with poles extending from the centre in all

These fully symmetrical cages were covered, so test birds had only the Earth's magnetism to go on in getting their bearing. The birds used were again warblers

that had been taken from their nests while young and thereafter kept in constant, unchanging conditions.

The results were conclusive. In August and September, at the beginning of the migrating season, birds definitely prefered to sit on the poles pointing south-

This corresponds to the initial direction their free-range counterparts take, flying first from Central Europe to Spain and the South of France.

Then, in October, they did most of their hopping on poles pointing southeast. At this time in their natural habitat they fly from Morocco to Equatorial Africa - south-east!

In spring both laboratory birds and birds in the wild head north, the caged birds being limited to hopping on poles pointing in that direction.

So the annual rhythm of the birds' inner clock tells them not only when to start flying, how long to fly and when they have reached their destination. It also regulates changes of course and

when they are undertaken. : External factors may influence the course of these innate programmes. They may either brake or accelerate them, Berthold and Gwinner readily

Even birds of passage are sure to learn part of their behaviour from others. But essentials of time and place are in strict accordance with the inner clock when it comes to migratory habits.

It is thus no exaggeration to say that birds of passage are airborne automatons, genetically programmed.

Walter Frese (Deutsches Aligemeines Sountagsblatt, 23 September 1979) an island

7 October 1979 - No. 9

he lemurs of Madagascar fan threat of extinction. The fauna of the island's evergreen forests is in danger.

Man is busy logging or burning the jungle to develop fresh cut land for crops to feed a growing p tion. Lemurs in particular are the as civilisation advances, encroachi their natural habitat.

But their survival can still be en says Mainz University zoologist Hemmer, who recently attended ternational scientific gathering in narive, the Malagasy capital. Great store is set by tourism.

daymakers and the cash they keep of its valuable natural heriba outer space. Last year 40 per cent more he

before, but the money they need: island has so far proved no mont the proverbial drop in the ocean. The world's fourth-largest island

a surface area of 587,041 aquant metres (226.657 square miles) & more tourists to come and help it prove its infrastructure and save its ique fauna for posterity.

A distinctive feature of wildlik Madagascar is that most major mi als, such as deer, antelope, elephants most predators, are not native. Instead there are often evolute

left-overs such as lemurs, insected and mungos, and the lemus in part lar intrigue research scientists from over the world. In evolutionary terms they at !

periments from the early days of himevolution. At an early stage of his delopment man must have looked se hing like a lemur. Most lower primates that live in the

have a keener sense of smell than & keys, but they have smaller brainst are less intelligent than the apa.

Until recently many natives of W gascar had no idea that their will was something special. French st books described European animal detail, but not the local breeds.

So lemurs were simply shot in ormous numbers. Taboos against ht them no longer applied, having best placed by new religions.

But the Malagasy government realised its mistake (or rather, the takes of the past) and set un saling parks. Lemurs in the island's los forests have been declared a nati holy of holles.

For the past year a school textboo Malagasy, the local language, has b children about the animal life of own country.

The special features of fauna on ! dagascar are due to the lack of new mers once the island had been separa from the African mainland.

To this day a number of species survived that died out in his lions of years ago.

Fifty million years ago the Dlatte an awesome giant bird that could fly, lived in Germany and elsewher Europe. Until a few centuries ago counterpart survived in Madagascal

But huntsmen exterminated both legendary bird and many large letter Monika Ploe

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 September)

Battle to save Space Travel for the Future of Mannual congress of the International Astronautical Federation in Munich.

Interest and attendance belied critics' primate species claims that astronautics no longer exercises the attraction it once did. There was no sign of tiredness with outer space at the congress, which lasted six days and ended on 22 September.

> Nearly 1.000 scientists, technologists legal and medical specialists from 32 countries reviewed current and future problems and prospects of space travel. With a total of more than 400 lectures and discussions they transformed

the Bavarian capital into the space centre of the world for a week. Topics discussed ranged from new propulsion systems, exploration of the solar system and space law and medicine to colonisation of outer space and

elsewhere in the universe. Special attention was paid to kingcould well help what is a fast-me sized space stations and gigantic solar developing country to pay for the energy satellites, or power stations in

making contact with intelligent beings

Specialists reckon they are an alternamakers visited Madagascar than here tive to other alternative sources of energy that is well worth consideration, although it seemed somewhat utopian to be talking in terms of artificial satellites a dozen miles in diameter. But specialists at Munich regarded

them as less a technological problem than a political, organisational, economic and legal problem. More and more satellites are launched

by an increasing number of nations, and before long space satellites may be expected to get in each other's way.

According to the latest estimates the geostationary orbit at an altitude of 36,000 km (22,500 miles), in which satellites appear to be posed over the Equator, will be overcrowded by the year

Consideration will then have to be given to priorities. Some satellites will have to be put into alternative orbits. Coordination will certainly be a must, otherwise chaos will reign in space.

The human factor was long rated the greatest uncertainty in manned space flight since no-one knew how long astronauts could stand weightlessness.

But the six-month stay in space recently completed by Soviet Salyut 6 cosmonauts Leakhov and Ryumin seems to have dispelled nearly all fears.

Medical specialists conclude from data published by the Soviet Union at the congress that one- or two-year ventures into outer space need not do travellers any lasting damage.

Already other space medical topics have come to assume greater importance than this once all important issue.

III TECHNOLOGY

《大学》(1985)

Scientists wrestle with problems of space

Space medicine used to be predominated by physiologists, psychologists and biologists. Soon specialists in clinical medicine seem likely to gain a larger

On board large-size space stations surgery may prove necessary in a state of weightlessness. But how do more mundane illnesses fare in zero gravity? How well do broken bones mend in this unaccustomed environment?

These and other issues up to and including hospitals and childbirth in outer space are already being discussed in

Scientists also claim there may be a space solution to the problem of junking nuclear waste. Staff at Munich University of Technology suggest firing high-grade nuclear waste into the cos-

They say this solution is feasible both technically and economically, with four storage options for nuclear waste in First, waste could be fired at the Sun,

which would make short shrift of missile and payload. Second, the rocket could be launched

at such speed that it leaves our solar system for ever and heads for some far corner of the universe. Third, a nuclear waste disposal centre

could be set up on the other side of the Moon, either on the surface or beneath it. It could be manned by a skeleton staff at a lunar ground station.

Fourth, containers full of contaminated waste could be put into a high-altitude orbit and stored on board a space

The first two options have the advantage of nuclear waste being disposed of for good, but a flight to the Sun or into interstellar space would require a relatively high energy outlay,

A lunar disposal centre or storage satellite, on the other hand, would enable the radioactive waste to be retrieved once safe and harmless methods of processing and handling nuclear garbage have been devised.

Scientists at Munich felt the United States would, within a few years, possess, in the Space Shuttle, a relatively inexpensive and readily available space transport system.

It could, they said, ferry radioactive cargo into space at reasonable rates. But

work on this form of nuclear waste storage and disposal is still in its early days. Initial probes have nonetheless shown that firing nuclear waste into outer space may well prove economic in comparison with the alternatives

No-one, after all, can say right now how expensive underground storage will prove in the course of, say, a century or It is all space travel for the day after

tomorrow, but scientists are definitely discussing the possibilities today. Astronautics today, or at least part of it, retained a veil of secrecy at Munich. The Soviet delegation included four

cosmonauts invited as guests of honour. They gave impressive reports on recent Soviet space missions, but the Russians were reluctant to outline future projects.

The cosmonauts merely confirmed that manned space flights should be resumed shortly, since Salyut 6 is still usable and ready to take cosmonauts on

Asked whether the Soviet Union was also engaged in developing a reusable space shuttle, chief cosmonaut Beregovoi merely said the development of reusable spacecraft was a logical improvement on existing vehicles.

The Soviet Union, he said, was not ignoring the trend, but he was not prepared to comment on whether the Kremlin had already developed a space

shuttle. "Stay tuned to your radio, you'll

soon hear from us," he told reporters. In the United States work is under way at high pressure on the Columbia space shuttle. But the prospects of a launching next March are poor, Nasa

specialists told the Munich congress. They rated the likelihood one in ten. whereas that of a June 1980 maiden flight was 50-50.

The test programme for the space shuttle was originally scheduled for six trial flights, but in view of delays the number has been cut to four.

Always assuming they are successful, the Space Shuttle should be ready for operation by mid-1981, but the United States has an alternative available to commercial customers who have already booked flights.

Customers can decide for themselves whether they want their payloads to be launched by Space Shuttle or by conventional launcher rocket. Nasa says.

There will be no extra charge for this option. Delays in the Space Shuttle programme have necessitated postponement of the European Spacelab project. The Spacelab too will not be launched until two years later than originally intended.

Western Europe is having much less trouble with the Ariane, its own launcher rocket, which is due for its maiden aunching in December.

It could prove serious competition for the Space Shuttle, especially for smaller payloads, and further developments of the Ariane were debated at Munich (although that, at present, is as far as they have progressed).

Even so, by the late 80s the Ariane is to have been boosted by changes to Wolfgang Brauer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 September 1979)

Broken rotor blades a wind-power problem

Harnessing the wind to generate electric power is being given steadily more serious consideration. But how much damage might rogue rotor blades do if they were to snap at speed and, say, be wafted off by the wind?

Unlikely though the prospect may be, it must be taken into consideration. At their outer edges the blades of wind turbines could well reach speeds of 100 to

150 metres per second. This would mean speeds of between 30 and 70 metres per second further inside at the centre of gravity where the

blade will be most liable to snap. Professor Franz Xaver Wortmann of Stuttgart University department of aerodynamics and gas dynamics dealt with this issue at a wind power seminar held at Jülich nuclear research centre under the auspieces of the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology.

At top speed rotor blades that snapped might conceivably be catapulted distances of between 90 and 562 metres. he

Ballistically they could travel this distance and might reach a height of between 45 and 280 metres, plus the height of the tower. But this would only be the case if blades were to shoot out at angles like arrows.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 22 September 1979)

This year shortwave radio in Germany celebrates its fiftleth anniversary, On 26 August 1929 ZEESEN shortwave station began regular transmissions. Together with the DEUTSCHLAND-

SENDER It broadcast a selection of German broadcasting companies' programmes. That was the beginning of German shortwave and external out and the vitable broadcasts.

The Deutsche Welle, which began its programme service in 1953 followed the tradition of the World Radio Service. Its transmissions in German and thirty-three foreign languages

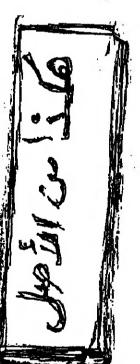


a picture of life in Germany. Tape recorded programmes produced by the Radio Transcription Service complement the direct transmissions.

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THE ARTS

Bonn gets a touch of Henry Moore

Those who remember the Bonn Chancellery as resembling a barracks yard with concrete modules reminiscent of the Maginot Line will now be

The area has been landscaped with undulating lawns. On one of the hillocks there now stands a two-part bronze sculpture by Henry Moore on which the artist worked for two years, starting in 1966. The hillock was personally chosen by Moore,

In the course of their creation. Moore's "Two Large Forms", underwent several phases.

The sculptures, on loan from the Moore Foundation, were first on exhibit in London's Kensington Gardens. One copy went to Toronto and another to New York.

Anyone who has watched Moore siting one of his sculptures will understand that the advisers employed by Helmut Schmidt (among them Max Bill) instantly thought of the sculptor him-



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The Moore sculpture, "Two Large Form," in the grounds of the Federal Chancellery in Bonn. The work, on loan from the Mo Foundation, was first exhibited in Kensington Gardens, in London,

Moore had visited Bonn several times stone bronze or wood, have always been and the chancellor and his wife also visited the artist, who was decorated with the German Pour le Mérite order. Henry Moore suggested that the Two

Large Forms be placed where they now are - and the site he chose seems to have been made to order. . If this work represents anything at all then only something that can be termed-

the essence of nature. Nature has to this day remained an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the artist. And his creations, be they in

close to nature. Space - both limited and unlimited - is an integral and integrating part of his soulptures. When siting them in a particular sur-

symmetry because he views assymmetry as a law of nature. Moore always follows the laws of form and rhythm which he discovered for himself while studying such forms of nature as pebbles, rocks, shells or trees,

rounding he always avoids any kind of

The principles of assymmetry which he Continued on page 11

A new building will house Tutankhamen

he Tutankhamen show, prepared the Egyptian Museum in Cain to be put on show in Germany In next February. It is currently making tour of American oities.

The Egyptian Museum in Berlin ist display the treasures in a specially ereced building from 16 February to 26 May Then the exhibition will go to Co

logne, Munich, Hanover and Hamburg In Berlin, the 25 hand-picked item from the 5,000-piece treasure ton found in 1922 by British archaeologia Howard Carter will be laid out in sirconditioned glass cases:

About 500 people an hour will be able to see the show from 9am until lam - 16 hours a day.

The catalogue, put together by German researchers, will go on sale on it October. Several copies will be sent to Toronto where the items will be on the hibit from 1 November to 31 Decembe this year.

About half the items in the present exhibition were not shown at the 1961 Parls and the 1972 London shows. Berliners will be able to compare Tutankhamen's gold mask with the pot

traits of his relatives. The Egyptian Museum not only he the famous bust of Nefertiti, his moher-in-law, but also portraits of his fer her, Echnaton, his grandfather, Ameno-phis II and his grandmother, Teje.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Must für Deutschland, 19 September 1979)

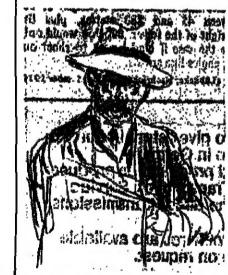
Hans Hartung: inspired by the master's use of just a single line

What the young Hans Hartung ad-mired most about Rembrand's drawings was the master's ability to express more with a single line than other artists could with a vast picture.

Throughout his life, Hartung, who turned 75 on 21 September, has applied himself to the terso expressiveness of such lines.

But his life was anything but a straight line. Born in Leipzig, he studied

Correction



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE No. 909 of 30 September by an unfortunate oversight printed the wrong photo to the article headlined "Exhibition takes closer look at Liebermann." Apologles. The photo above is the Liebermann self-portrait. Last week's was a reproduction of an 18th century print portraying Enlightenment humanist Moses Mendelssohn. (Photo: Katalog)

philosophy and history of art, and for a long time he doubted his right to express himself in abstract forms. This remained unchanged until he went to Paris and familiarised himself with Kandinsky's abstract forms of expression.

In 1935, he settled in France, joining the Foreign Legion at the outbreak of war. He was severly wounded in 1944.

In 1946, he became a French citizen and was made a member of the Legion of Honour

Today he and his wife, the painter Anna-Eva Bergmann, live alternately in a Parls studio and in the south of France in a whitewashed house set in an

His creed can be summed up as precision, harmony and beauty.

Hartung is totally unprovocative, the law of things being more important to him than the things themselves.

Hence, his dark lines, his bundles and beams, are placed with controlled spontaneity on usually single colour backgrounds. His imprint is unmistakable: dynamic and with the beauty of calligtaphy. Sometimes, especially in his later works, it is almost too pleasingly ele-

His bent for the cosmic, his fascination with atoms and electrons that form universe, creating consciousness and intelligence, has found its expression most directly and accurately in his black and white etchings and lithographs.

They come in series and depict energies, stellar orbits and magic spheres in light and dark. It is there that Hans Hartung reveals what he really is: a painting astronomer. Heidi Bürklin

(Die Welt, 21 September 1979)



American library in Berlin is 25 years old

he American Memorial Library in .: Some DM800,000 was agent last yes to West Berlin has just celebrated its

serves the population of all boroughs. ies and the borough libraries it fulfils an important function in the city.

In an article entitled "Tasks of Today and Tomorrow", the head of the library, Peter K. Liebenow, stresses that developments have overtaken this institution that once served as an American model for German libraries.

The library was donated by the American people and opened in 1954; and last year made the one millionth lending.

One of the most urgent improve

With its 550,000 volumes, the library ments, according to Herr Liebenow, it is population of all boroughs, an annexe building because lack of Moreover, the budget for the purch

of new books has not been increase sufficiently to do justice to the library dual function as a general public and a

scientific library.

Berlin's senator for cultural affairs agreed in principle in his address at the that anniversary celebrations, saying that stopping at this point would be tents. mount to regression.

(Frankfurter Aligemaine Zeitun für Deutschland, 20 Beptember 1979)

THE CINEMA

Fairytale-like story of two sisters

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

But Miriam is not learning English to with undemonstrative beauty by cameget to the top as a secretary. What she raman Franz Rath, and stunningly logicwants is to escape standardised, conformist reality and maybe emulate her transatlantic idol Bessie Smith.

anxieties of life, recur throughout the It may not be a realistic dream, but at least it is a dream she really lives. Her Maria has suppressed her anxiety and boyfriend chucks his frustrating job as a qualified as a top secretary. She fully accomputer programmer and enjoys cepts the life her boss leads subordimodest success as a singer. Both experinates her life to the pursuit of success ence their dreams rather than painfully and is always available and in perfect suppress them. But mere refusal to conform and

She is beginning to come to terms with

her sister's death. She also seems to have

realised why her mother reverted to de-

pression when her husband died and the

children grew up, leaving her with no

She is going to try no longer to sup-

press her anxiety but to accept that fan-

tasy and dream have a part to play in

life too. She will try to find the balance

of fortune in herself. There is, perhaps,

Margarethe von Trotta's new film

relies on quiet scenery and pictures, shot

more challenges to take up.

just a ray of hope.

running order. She is a fitting embodiment of West reversion to alternative forms of living German efficiency, even going so far as are not the answer, as the example of a to idealise the stunted growth of her writer who has quit to the countryside soul that is part of the price she has to pay for successful participation in the with his dream protocols and seems far from happy indicates. rat race. At the end of the film Maria is alone,

Anna is a biology student. She is worried stiff at the possibilities genetic engineering opens up. She is reluctant to graduate and go out and get a job.

No. 910 - 7 October 1979

the outside world.

Munich director Margarethe von Trotta's new film Schwestern oder

Die Balance des Glücks (Sisters or The

Balance of Fortune), premiered at the Hamburg film festival, tells a compelling

It is the story of two sisters, Maria

They retain a close relationship as

adults, and camera shots of the two girls

walking through the dark and menacing

forest, a self-evident metaphor for the

and Anna, who clung to each other as children, scared in fairy-tale fashion of

She is given to bouts of depression, suffers from upsetting dreams and keeps a diary of her travails.

The two sisters still cling to one another to keep the threatening outside world at bay. The split personality the rat race necessitates is fittingly sented, albeit in extreme fashion, by their relationship.

Ambitious Maria bankrolls sensitive Anna's studies and tries to force her sister to accept the performance norms she herself has come to accept.

But Anna refuses to perform. She is extremely sensitive and particularly upsettable. She represents, as Maria unconsciously comes to realise, the part of herself the ambitious sister has all but annihilated.

"The dream I have of life is depriving me of life," Anna notes in her diary. This is as true of the unconsciously conformist life her sister leads as it is of her own propensity to allow herself to be driven along with the tide.

This is clearly apparent when Anna in one of her fits of depression commits suicide. Maria is no longer her usual efficient self. She has nightmares and is taken off balance, the balance life with her unequal sister lent.

Her bid to cast Mirlam from the secretarial pool in the role of her dead sister proves a failure. Miriam, full of joie de vivre, comes to live with her and allows Maria to pay for her language school.

Continued from page 11

discovered in nature have taught him that he must distort if he is to create

Relative to the size of the Chancellery, the proportions of the sculpture are ather modest. Viewed from above, the two interrelating forms sprout from earth with an enormous force, and this energy inherent in the sculpture balances the bleak Chancellery. It is pretty far from the house itself, resembling a weight on a primitive scale that is being moved for balance.

Helmut Schmidt, as he said in his acceptance speech, sees this work as a sign of life and human ties.

The man at the head of our Government considers himself challenged by the sculpture that confronts him daily. What a burden for the Chancellor if the statue represented Bismarok or Adenauer. this case.

There are critics who ask why not a

al and consistent artistic management.

It shows how we live here and now and how the claim to self-realisation and the pressure from society to conform in performance-orientated West Germany. how melancholy and efficiency exclude one another or may be combined.

She has struck a wise and soverely balance between an elegiac basic tenor and satirical sequences, fittingly characterising present-day Germany.

Inexorably yet with feeling she exposes the sickness of life that is no doubt also to blame for the numbing of the country's political atmosphere.

Dream images range from the recurring fairy-tale forest, the poetic view of a tree-lined road or ships noiselessly gliding along on the lower reaches of the Elbe at night and Maria's shocking nightmares after her sister's suicide to the literary fixation by the writer, who quotes from Wolfgang Bächler's Dream Protocols.

These images are at continuous and deliberately contrived odds with realistic and somewhat satirically alienated elements in the film.

Konstantin Wecker, who is responsible for the markedly successful film music, depicts the computer program-

mer who opts out to become a protest singer eking out a living on the proceeds of one-night stands in bars with disaming nonchalance.

Heinz Bennent as Maria's boss is a

gentle caricature of the manager type. Maria herself lives permanently on the borderline between these opposite yet equally unfathomable worlds.

Both sister Anna, who dies because of her sensitivity, and friend Miriam, who in the final analysis is no less unrealistic although continually trying to break loose and escape the beaten track, may be regarded as suppressed dimensions of Maria's own personality.

· Sisters or The Balance of Fortune is not just a successful film version of an intelligent dramatic concept. It is an actor's film par excellence of a kind seldom encountered in the New German

Only Geissendörfer's The Glass Cell could, in a swift recapitulation of recent West German films, be said to have been comparably fascinating in its acting presence and right casting.

Jutta Lampe as Maria comes from West Berlin's Schaubling am Halleschen Ufer. It is her first real film part: Summer Guests was the film of a play.

And Sisters, notwithstanding talk of women's films and films aimed at specific consumer groups, is particularly vivid and full of human warmth.

It is the first masterpiece of the new cinema season. From now on Margarethe von Trotta must rank as one of the foremost German directors.

> Wolfgang Ruf (Doutsches Aligemeines Sonntagebiett, 23 September 1979)

Otto, give us the rubber stamp!" someone shouts. The Press and information stand at this year's Hamburg ilm festival is a hive of activity.

ID cards for participants and journalists have to be made up, and the organisers are in no mood to stand on ceremony. Applicants who do not have a passport photograph at the ready have a mug shot taken by Polaroid.

Everyone lends a hand, even wellknown directors. Reinhard Hauff, for instance, sells tickets at the window and later checks them at the door.

It is a self-proclaimed film-makers's festival, and film-makers are taking it seriously.

Four months earlier young German directors turned their back on Munich. customarily the hub of the New German Film. They decided to come to Hamburg because Munich was growing too commercial.

They no longer felt sure they would

German sculptor. But do we have a German sculptor who could think up a totally non-political work?

Was it not the German artist Holbein who, in the 16th century, made portraits of just about all important Englishmen of the time?

Those who speak of the European Community should not think only tariffs and monetary arrangements. As long as German art only serves to adom buildings as an applied and noncommittal decoration for the self-glorification of the principals, and as long as artists are not respected as free partners, as is the case between Schmidt and Moore, artists in this country, will .. always ! scheme against their counterparts abroad.

As long as this situation prevails we shall have no art of any kind whatsoever that could be as freely integrated as in Doris Schmidt

(Stiddeutsche Zeitung, 21 September 1979)

Film festival changes to Hamburg

have much say in a Munich film festival. so the directors, screenplay-writers and producers headed north.

In Hamburg they were given a generous and unbureaucratic welcome. Mayor Hans-Ulrich Klose and Arts Senator Wolfgang Tarnowski were delighted to host a film festival.

Hamburg had proved so inept at appointing new artistic managers for its Schauspielhaus and Thalia theatres that a wash and brush-up of the city's arts policy image was badly needed.

The film-makers were guaranteed absolute freedom in their programme choice and DM329,000 in subsidies, not a high price to pay for Hamburg as a film festival city.

The six-day run-around in seven cinemas within easy city-centre walking distance of each other is unquestionably a film-maker's festival,

"We are on our own," says Reinhard Hauff, pointing at his jeans jacket in answer to a query as to what dress is required at the Senate's evening reception.

Lengthy speeches are studiously avoided. Mayor Klose's words of welcome are an impromptu address. Press conferences 'are held comfortably, conversationally.

The bar at the festival meeting-point is called Rick's Bar (shades of Bogart in Casablancal). This is how cineastes set up shop when they are given a free

But the film-makers enthusiastic support of their festival is not limited to superficialities. Anyone who is (or would

like to be) anyone in the New German Film is here.

Everyone is keen to play his or her part in ensuring the festival is a true reflection of the latest trends in West German film-making.

Only Fassbinder among the big-name directors of recent years has a film on show. It is his Third Generation, previously shown at Cannes.

But Schlöndorff, Herzog, Geissendörfer and Hauff are here to lend a helping hand in running the festival as a forum for the second rank of highlyrated directors who have yet to make a

box-office success. Better-known names in this category include Alexander Kluge, Peter Fleischmann, Ottokar Runze, Norbert Kückelmann and Margarethe von Trotta.

Then there are the unknowns who have yet to make names for themselves. film-makers like Dagmar Damek, Ingemo Engström, Uwe Friessner, Alexander von Eschwege, Hans-Christof Stenzel and Fritz Mathies.

One major retrospective was devoted to the history of the New German Film since the 1962 Oberhausen Manifesto. another to film-maker Rosa von Praunheim and a third to US documentary specialists Les Blank.

Filme, filt uns (Films for Us) and Kino für Kollegen (Cinema for Workmates) were two special features arranged in conjunction with the Landesjugendring, a youth organisation, and the trade unions.

They are a series of documentaries on young people and the working world selected by young people and workers, seen by them and keenly discussed afterwards.

Smaller film festivals are also held in a number of other parts of the city.
Rumours that fickets were sold out

proved mistaken. Christoph Munk

(Kieler Nachrichten, 20 September 1979)



M YOUTH

Sect contemplation methods risky, conference told

Meditation comes in two varieties that ought to be clearly recognised: individual or group sessions directed at self-fulfilment, and that of the youth sects. The second method often involves Eastern-based sects with methods that tle the individual to the group and subjugate him or her to the alms of the sect, with the aim of changing society as

This type of meditation can be dangerous when unstable personalities are exposed to it, delegates to the Karlsruhe Therapy Week conference were told.

Medicine historian Professor Schipperges, of Heidelberg, showed that the West has a meditation tradition of its own, but that this was now declining.

Far Eastern-based rituals were filling the vacuum.

The conference was told that although meditation had constantly been described as a Far Eastern or Buddhist method of contemplation unsuitable for Westerners, Count Dürkham had pointed-out long ago that it is an important technique in which man yields to the intellect and its effect on the body.

Only the past few centuries had the practice been cultivated in the East as it receded in the West.

Professor Schipperges said that for the Christian Church in the Middle Ages, meditation was an important element of spiritual life, reaching its climax with the mystics.

He drew attention to special Catholic Church exercises involving meditation on the Way of the Cross and the Rosary, These special forms of meditation have meanwhile lost much of their inaportance.

This atrophy of meditation and the attendant decline of the improved personality in the wake of it is a most revealing process in historic terms that has left us with a spiritual vacuum, now being filled by the Far Eastern meditation rituals of youth sects.

To view a world totally governed by work and marked by a lack of leisure time as our world can only be termed pathological, Professor Schipperges said.

Leisure is not the counterpart of work nor is it relaxation nor is it a therapy. Instead, both leisure and work must be viewed as integral elements of physiological balance. No extension of leisure time will do any good where this balance is lacking.

Professor Schipperges' views coincide with those of psychotherapist Dr Derbolowsky who sees meditation as a fermentation agent of day-to-day stylising of life and an aid in realising and penetrating the things around us.

Our existence achieves reality through meditation, leading to a lived and effective attitude towards our environment.

Meditation is thus a movement that physically takes possession of the whole man, opening up and discovering the lowest layers. This reveals a meditative core in which all forces are bundled around a centre and which disperses them again to clear the way for the essential without haste and struggle.

The Weltanschauung of the 19th century has turned into a demand for Weltdurchschauung (world penetration).

any extended period inside one of the These novel ideas are so complex, however, that, as C. F. von Weizsäcker Lower Şaxony's Medical Association called the sects, or youth religions, a put it, they can only be grasped through meditative work. "problem of the first order."

Because man as a physical being is identical with his body, self-contemplation, Dr Derbolowsky said, is also ther-

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The intellect is the order-principle for all parts and functions of the body. Selfcontemplation makes us experience that, essentially, everything has already been achieved. Distortions dissolve themselves, fear becomes transformed into faith, haste into equanimity and worry into thankfulness.

As a result, self-contemplation is something that all psychotherapeutic processes have in common, be they autogenous training, hypnosis, psychoanalysis or behavioural and discussion ther-Professor Kugler of Munich read

paper on the effects of concentrated meditation on the vegetative bodily functions. The breathing and pulse rate slow down, blood pressure diminishes and even hormonal glands are affected. The electroencephalogram shows si-

milar changes in the alpha waves during meditation and autogenous training. The difference is as clear as that between wakefulness and sleep.

Initially, these changes are restricted to the duration of the meditation; but like the intellectual attitude of the meditating person, they gradually become constant if meditation is continued consistently and with self control.

Meditation can thus reduce hypertension over an extended period; and excessive vegetative reactions to stimulation from the environment can be reduced. But if meditation is to be used to promote health it must be carried out under medical supervision.

Professor Dietrich Langen of Main, who chaired the conference, youth psychiatrist Professor Müller-Küppers, and Pastor F. W. Haack, both of Munich, agreed on the dangers emanating from meditation in pseudo-religious youth groups. One of these meditation forms is transcendental meditation (TM).

The discomfort many people feel about their dependence on technical civilisation and their feeling that they can neither fully understand nor actively control the problems of our era, enable youth religions to attract youngsters at an age when they are particularly unstable and afraid of both the present and the future due to the problems of late

circles con Lago was no server.

Constitution of the self at the co

L vere psychological disorders

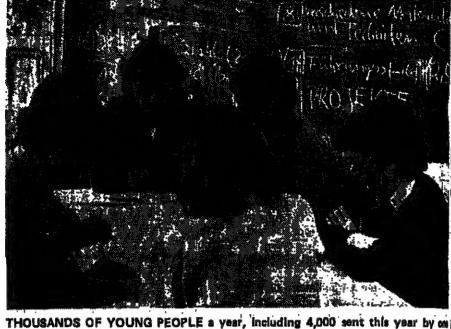
sor Dietrich Langen of Mainz.

many young people, according to Profes-

He told a meeting in Hanover that

people were affected this way when they

practised this form of contemplation for



leading electrical engineering company alone, attend one- and two-week social trainly i courses run by the Christliche Jugenddorfwerk Deutschlands at "youth villages" for young industrial and public-service workers. Six youngsters are here seen doing grow exercises at Haus Hohebuchen, near Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, where their keywork ("self-knowledge," "leadership," "creativity" and "communication") are much in same as those that hold pride of place at management seminars. The aim of the cours is to identify and try out better behaviour patterns. Getting on with others is increasingly important in a society that relies on community spirit. (Photo: Siemes)

puberty, This is how Rev Haack summ-

Having been promised "true happiness", "total freedom", "true peace" and "a world without orime and madness", and this promise having been enhanced by that of self-realisation, the young people become fascinated with the prospect of building a better world.

Rev Haack quoted the following passfrom a recruiting pamphlet, When brilliant clarity about realities combines with faith in our existence, they can lead to an unprecedented power capable of moving mountains."

Such formulations, touching on the religious, justify our speaking of pseudo-

They promise the "salvation recipe" with which to solve all individual and global problems. The young people are tied to the "holy master" who will take care of everything, given absolute absolute obedience and faith. Meditation in these youth religions is therefore strictly tied to the group.

The absolute link of meditation with the holy master and the organisation as a whole reveals this as an authoritarian secret religion rather than a general system aimed at improving the world. This pseudo-religion serves to de-individualise

"They promise a haven and peace and

According to rough estimates, some

Clever sect managers, in some in-

stances unfortunately supported by doc-

tors, promise these helpless and diso-

riented youngsters a dream world in

(Die Welt, 20 September 1979)

130,000 mostly young people are now

cause depression and phobias."

and problems, thanks to TM.

Moon Sect or Hare Krishna.

active in various sects.

Transcendental meditation

'can cause disorders'

the person and make him part of the

ing carried out against a person's will. Soul washing pries the young person out of his community, taking him into new system that he can neither control

This leads to deep-rooted personality cope with life outside the group.

Eventually, these people can no longer form emotional attachments outside the group. For all these reasons, such groups cannot be characterised as religious communities.

Professor Langen pointed out that instead of widening of consciousness the opposite takes place and personal fixtdom is forfeited.

everything to the group finds it very difficult to leave it again - especially since all criticism of it is viewed as a crime.

Americans therefore speak of "destructive youth groups". Only 5 to 10 per cent of youngsters are capable of leaving the group. They suffer from los liness, inability to make decisions guilt feelings and fear of the cult is have left. Depression is the consequence

To counter the danger emanating from these groups to the individual and society as a whole, Professor Schipperge suggests that we rediscover traditions Christian meditation, This would involve as a first step a cohesive anthropological concept in: which man is a whole and not separated into body and soul.

which they can live free from suffering But reality is exactly the opposite in such groups as the Children of God, the out for change in all areas.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 September 1979)

Rev Haack distinguishes between this type of "soul washing" and brain wash-

nor shape.

changes with the attendant break of personal ties with friends and family and the giving up of a job and personal property, culminating in the inability to

The youngster who has sacrificed

The next step would be a spiritual sititude aimed at stylising life ("mediation is not a technique but a way of life? Third a form of meditation is require in which day-to-day realities are graspel by contemplation - contemplation of as compensation for the stresses of the

Meditation today, Professor Schip perges holds, should be viewed as an al ternative attitude towards a life crying

Wolfgang Cyraft

RESEARCH enetic engineering will suffer the w same fate as the nuclear power sta-

Moral questions over genetic engineering

They should soon be in a position to able prospect of heaven on earth. Plants, break the species barrier among higher categories of living organisms, and the latest gene transplant techniques are much simpler and more effective than anyone expected only a few years ago,

Genetic research scientists from all

over the world first met at Arilomar, Ca-

lifornia in 1975 to take a closer look at

the benefits and risks and practical uses

to which the new discipline might be

They decided to retain freedom to ex-

periment but resolved to take care and

maintain a watching brief on develop-

ments and the consequences they might

inevitably, accompanied by wild specula-

tion and horror visions of Frankensteins

and clones and laboratory viruses ca-

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The Arilomar gathering was, perhaps

The risks are graver too, and the possibility of test-tube monsters being bred is alarming, even among scientists them-

as the answer to hereditary and killer diseases and the key to higher crop A number of well-known scientists. yields, While others paint alarming prossuch as Erwin Chargaff, have even gone pects of Brave New World-type cloning on record as saying it might be better to and Frankensteins from the test-tube. keep the lid on this Pandora's Box. Certain experiments, they say, should be

The subject is potentially as crucial a breakthrough in biology as nuclear fission was in physics or microprocessors in electronics.

No. 910 - 7 October 1979

tion unless clear information about it is

made readily available, a conference has

been told in Bonn.

The facts must be told straight from

the hip if a climate of objectivity and mutual trust were to be achieved.

Forty research scientists from all over

the world attended the conference,

which was arranged by the Ministry of

Research and Technology to give poli-

cymakers a clearer idea of what genetic

Bonn Research Minister Volker Hauff

would like to introduce legislation as

Genetic engineering is hailed by some

engineering entails.

soon as possible.

In 1972 and 1973 Herbert Boyer, Stanley Cohen and Paul Berg, biochemists at Stanford University, California, developed the first feasible techniques of splitting the gene and reassembling genetic patterns.

This discovery was the dawn of genetic engineering. Prospects have since multiplied like wildfire. Test-tube babies and the like represent a serious challenge to mankind.

Decisions can no longer be left to scientists alone. Theologists, moral philosophers and politicians have joined in. Genetic engineers can already trans-

pable of depopulating entire continents plant genetic factors from one living because there was no known sntidote or organism to another, partially creating vaccine. entirely new varieties or species. Optimists painted an equally improb-

they said, would be able to process nitrogen straight from the atmosphere, eliminating the need for costly fertiliser.

Hereditary diseases would be cured by genetic surgery, climinated even. Mankind need no longer suffer from disease of any kind.

Last, but not least, genetic engineers hoped to breed a race of people with nlimited IQs,

But both views, the visions of horror and the prospects of delight, have given way to a more level-headed outlook. Pundits are back on terra firma.

Slowly we are gaining a clearer idea of what genetic engineering may actually accomplish in the foreseeable future.

What it amounts to is, for instance, improvements in breeding stock among domestic animals and, possibly, a genetically engineered improvement in human resistance to cancer and virus com-Now a more balanced outlook has

prevailed, strict regulations initially introduced in the United States and Britain are quietly being relaxed. In America a number of private re-

search facilities have lately been launched without critics promptly talking in terms of science selling out to commerce. Institutes such as Genex, Gentech and

Geno, aim first and foremost at progress

Emotional criticism with very little in the way of objective argument has gained in volume. Scientists see this as a response to scientific claims that initially dismissed misgivings out of hand in the interest of technological progress.

in genetic surgery, which they hope to

develop to the point at which it can be

This is not, of course, to say that mis-

givings and reservations have been dispelled. Up to a point the situation is

comparable with the nuclear power

used on human patients.

This criticism then had its feedback on research and technological development, with the result that they were either paralysed or are being brought to a

Genetic surgery will suffer the same fate as the nuclear power station unless clear information is readily available from the outset and the man in the street is told what research is in progress and what the prospects are.

Political guidelines alone are not enough. Besides, legislation alone may not be sufficient to deal with the problems,

Herr Hauff would like to legislate as soon as possible, and the hearing was held to enable officials to get a better idea of the legal safeguards that might

But there are serious objections to a full frontal legislative solution. Research cannot be fitted into a legislative corset.

Scientists cannot be expected to know beforehand each and every theoretically conceivable consequence of a research project. If they knew the results in advance they could dispense with much of the research. Heribert Weihönig

(Die Welt, 21 September 1979)

Walter Kersting GmbH Screwand Metal Product Factory



Communicating elements



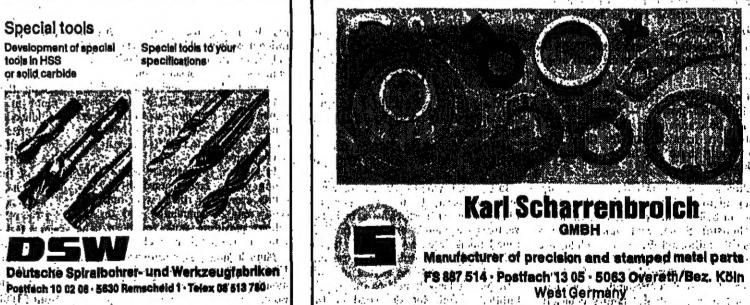
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school-leaver, never for a moment look-

ed like forfeiting his claim to the men's

Twice he was runner-up to Thomas

Nieder from Munich, who did not enter

this year. This time it was gold for

Petra Schneider from Heilbronn like-

wise profited from the retirement of

singles title.

Michael Butzke, of Bremerhaven, wins a cold medal

How the would-be author plotted his hijack for publicity

The book "Abduction to Humanity" by skyjacker Raffael Keppel, 30, will not be published. The publishers, *Drosmerscha Verlagsanstalt*, Munich, said that they had stopped the printing of the book that was to have come out on 25 September. The reason given was that the publishers did not want to interfere in a pending process of law.

he letter addressed to the publishers L. Droemersche Verlagsanstalt, Munich, read: "I can see you smiling, but I am certain that you will not only read the enclosed manuscript but will have it published in time for the Frankfurt Book Fair" (from October 10-15).

It was Tuesday, 11 September 1979, and chief reader Franz Mehling did not smile. He was only mildly surprised about the self assurance of the author.

· The typewritten manuscript, entitled

"Abduction to Humanity", remained unread at the time. ...

Remembers Herr Mehling: "It was a hectic day, and I was pressed for time,"

He also overlooked the last sentence of the letter, which read: "I shall let you know on 12 September what I will do to make you meet this demand."

On 12 September, the author of the manuscript skyjacked the Lufthansa Boeing Münster carrying 119 passengers and eight crew members.

The Bonn Ministry of the Interior had visions of another Mogadishu, and Minster Gerhard Baum summoned his crisis

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt dispatchhis trouble-shooter Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski to the tower at Cologne airport. There he was joined by North

Lack of information hampers study of institutions

Trunkfurier Rundschan

Pew in-depth studies are available on the institutional upbringing of children and juveniles in this country.

This is partly due to totally inadeounte information in the files of the relevant authorities. This must be remedied, says a study by psychologists of Hamburg University and commissioned by the city's Youth Authority.

The study is based on the review of 100 cases involving children and juveniles between the ages of eight and 16.

But the team, headed by Professor Erich H. Witte, found it extremely difficult to analyse the files holding the relevent information.

This was because systematic records are not kept. Every social worker has his or her personal yardstick of what facts: are important enough to be stored and which are not.

The team says that children should not be committed to institutions too hastily. At present this is being done unsystematically.

The researchers found three main reasons for the institutionalisation of ju-

 General behavioural difficulties in dealing with people - something that cannot be corrected in the usual type of institution. Icreased care for these juveniles could make the use of institutions

• Problematic situations in the upbringing marked by behavioural peculiarities of at least one parent (for instance, alcoholism). Father and mother have a negative attitude towards the child, are inconsistent and punish too frequently. Relations between the parents themselves are problematic and so is their income. Here, intensive family counselfing could help.

Massive neglect. The parents have no rapport with the child from the very

beginning leading to total neglect.

Adoption is the obvious solution in such cases. The existing legal possibilities of adoption should be applied more fully for the good of the child.

No general statements are possible concerning poor upbringing. Every child or iuvenile must be carefully observed because the negative milieu in an institution affects everybody differently.

And, finally, massive neglect by parents hampers the mental ability of the child and has a detrimental effect on his relations with other children.

The psychologists concluded that institutions cannot cure severe behavioural

Rhine-Westphalia's Interior Minister Burkhard Hirsch.

Cologne's Chief of Police Jürgen Hosse sent his special commando unit (SEK) to the airport, and the commander of the special Border Police unit GSG 9. Ulrich Wegener of Mogadishu fame, jetted from Zürich to Cologne

Around 4p.m. Flight Captain Rainer Misar read three photostated pages of the manuscript that still lay unread on Herr Mehling's desk in Munich.

The three pages contained skyjacker Raffael Keppel's list of demands; subdivided into five points. He had now revealed how he intended to have his

While Keppel was being interrogated in a Cologne cell, chief reader Mehling received a phone call from a Hamburg journalist, saying: "Keppel's manuscript is with you; have a look at it." The publishers acted swiftly. The

manuscript went to the printers and the original title was enhanced by the salespromoting sub-title "The Dramatic Report on the Skyjacking of the Lufthansa Boeing, Background and Demands".

A paperback edition of the book was to appear on 25 September at a price of DM4.80, with a first printing of 20,000.

The publishers in no way suffered from pangs of conscience. Herr Mehling said: "We are publishing the manuscript as a documentary. Any publication like Stern or Spiegel would do the same."

The book, he said, contained nothing negative, it insulted no-one. It only documented the conflict of a person who considers his environment sick and in

Almost apologetically, Herr Mehling added: "Besides, Keppel did not describe the skylacking which was, after all, relatively harmless. He only had a toy gun and he knew that he stood no chance. There is a difference between robbing a bank with a toy pistol and staging a skyjacking to attract attention to

The fact that Keppel used a crime at an advertising gimmick for his book was probably never discussed at the publishers, and yet he obviously did exactly

Before sending his manuscript to the Munich publishers he had unsuccessfull presented it to a number of others.

After announcing in his letter that he would let the publishers know on li September how he intended to len erman and American roller skaters emphasis to his demands, he phone predominated at the 24th world Lufthansa in Frankfurt and booked thampionships in Altenau, a Harz

His prophecy in the letter that the Other nationalities were also-rans and book would be published in good timbood no chance of graduating from this for the Book Fair could only have bethankless supporting cast role. based on the intention to do somethir Italy alone managed to break the US spectacular enough to earn him a highd West German stranglehold, winning one of the 12 medals. But America led degree of notoriety,

But there is one thing Raffael Keppi maters. years behind bars. Cologne's pulliprosecutor is no longer prepared to gast him mitigating cricumstances. His straight partial form of time \mathbf{R} enate Heinrich, nee Vogel, a five-jacking was too coldly calculated for \mathbf{R} time Olympic swimming gold

Prepared to accept gaol

gimmick.

prepared to accept this."

true. And if Raffael Keppel expects to make some money he should bear in mind that his royalties will hardly be enough to meet legal costs.

(Kölnische Rundschau, 20 September 1975)

Young people are frequently shocked Suttgart.

oriminologist at Munich University Port medicine. childhood and adulthood.

Imprisonment, he holds, weakens the case of fines no-one knows where the las a human guinea pig for sports docmoney has come from.

from 53,000 working hours a year. ddp halious means.

(Frankfurter Neve Presse, 19 September 1979)

Onte you are selected as a national

German, US skaters top the list

nountain resort near Hanover.

"Not until the end of my sporting ca-

ger in 1974 was I able to sort out my

And because Keppel had offered this the medal stakes with six. manuscript to another publishing hour As usual, the United States led the as well, Droemer had to act quickly field in the pairs events, whereas the exactly as predicted by the skyjacker, bost country supplied the best individual

overlooked, and that can cost him a fer Michael Butzke, 19, a Bremerhaven

medallist from Karl-Marx-Stadt in the GDR, has escaped to the West. "An entire mosaic of sporting and political reasons decided me to escape," she

The Cologne judiciary is now consider masons and work out what had become ring getting the trial under way even of me, more swiftly than originally planned "I suddenly no longer had any oppor-Perhaps the trial could take place is tunity of letting off steam in training, time for the Frankfurt Book Fair as and anyons who has been in top-flight counterpoint to the criminal advertising

Keppel said at the end of his dialogue with Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski: " figured from the very beginning on being put inside for a few years, And I'm

A day later, he told a Cologne judge that he hoped to get a one-year sentence

But this hope is unlikely to come

Georg Boenisch

Former Olympic swimmer goes to West

team squad member, methods are uniform and coordinated from above. What is so bad is that sthletes themselves (who in the swimmer's case are still children at 14) are not told anything about them.

"You never know what is being tried out, what drugs are, in your diet, what is in your injections. But there is nothing you can do. Sport is the only way of getting out of the country."

She claims not to have enjoyed any special privileges worth mentioning as an advertisement for the GDR. When

she married she spent weeks looking for an apartment; sports contacts proved no help at all. "But if I had become what was ex-

pected of me, a line-toer of an athlete who peddled the GDR's political line at factories and sports forums, I should doubtless have enjoyed more privileges." She studied industrial design but had

to abandon the course because of trouble with her joints, then worked for the Design Council to the GDR Coun-In West Germany she hopes to take

up swimming again. In a talk with Dr Rolf Thieringer of the Württemberg Amateur Swimming Association she has said she would greatly enjoy an opportunity of handing on her international experience to up-and-coming young

Aladosch How ar in King war

is undoubtedly the most promising three-time world champion Natalie Dunn of the United States.

She lacked the Butzke self-assurance but after the set figures was far enough shead of runner-up Joan Young of the United States to be able to risk a "safe" freestyle piece,

Manuela Ruben from Mannheim came a surprise third behind the US girl. She

youngster on roller skates in the coun-Gabriele Achenbach and Torsten

ly skated unexpectedly well in the pairs to win a heartening silver medal. The Schleswig-Holstein couple were given last-minute permission to enter recause Torsten Carels was hampered by

Carels from Kiel and Lübeck respective-

g knee injury and they were unable to compete in a single qualifying event. Their silver medal was for dancing

but the local pairs proved no match for the US couples, any of whom could have made the running. As it was, Karen Mejia and Ray

Chappatta were worthy world champions, perfect in technique and dazzling in artistry and showmanship.

Outgoing champions Robble Coleman and Pat Jones had to make do with third place behind Tina Kneisley and Paul Price.

The world championships were well patronised. During the five days 9.000 spectators clicked through the turnstiles at Altenau ice rink, it was a large number for a minor sport and a fine advertisement for roller skating.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 24 September 1979)

Banned ice-hockey star sought in America

Fring record is as unique as his celebrated moodiness. In 125 internationals he has hammered the puck into the opposing net 81 times.

But on at lesst as many occasions he must have driven chief coaches Kiessling, Unsinn and Rampf to the brink of

The "basketball player on runners," as a Canadian newspaper once dubbed him; is a man who can move mountains on a good day yet not knock the skin off a rice pudding on a bad one.

In the Bundesliga home fixture against Iseriohn he was in sparkling form. He stands 1.90 m (6ft 3in) and has a shock head of shoulder-length hair. He contributed a hat trick to the 9-3 win of his club, Landshut

After his second goal he was given a standing ovation by fans at Landshut ice rink. The 28-year-old centre forward had scored his 400th Bundesliga goal, a feat exceeded only by Alois Schloder, with 422.

Kühnhackl is fast approaching his clubmate's all-time record. In his next fixture, an away game at Rosenheim, he netted another two goals.

"Etich is stronger than ever." Schloder

Tee hockey star Erich Kühnhacki's sco- says. "His three seasons with Cologns resulted in a substantial improvement

due to more intensive training," Kühnhacki's pleasure would be unalloyed were he not at daggers drawn with the Ice Hockey Association. He only found out from a newspaper article that he had been banned sine die from the national team.

"I reckon I am going to be a scape-



goat like Karl Schranz of Austria was in 1972," he says. "Yet I'm as much a pro, or an amateur for that matter, as anyone else in Bundesliga ice hockey."

He would gladly play for his country again, and national coach Hans Rampf would be only to happy to have him, "I want to go to Lake Placid with the

strongest team we can muster," he says. But figures that have circulated in connection with Kühnhackl's terms of contract (an alleged transfer fee of DM 650,000 and annual salary of DM 200,000) seem to be an insuperable ob-

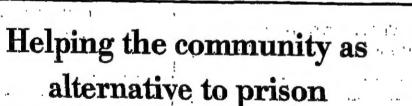
Kühnhacki may earn more than the rest, but that is the only difference between them. Well-known players such as Martin Hinterstockner, Udo Kiessling and Rainer Philipp all earn good money but claim to be as pure as the driven

The New York Rangers are keen to sign Kühnhacki, who looks unlikely to play again for his country before the year after next.

hitting the headlines with his club in league fixtures, with national coach Hans Rampf looking on sadly as the Landshut forward goes from strength to strength.

Rampf also trains Bundesliga club Rosenheim, against whom Kühnhackl scored twice, so the home team had to make do with a single league point from a five-all draw. Wolfgang Niersbach/sid (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 25 September 1979)







he first act of juvenile delinquency is frequently the first rung of a career in crime,

A pilot project in Munich is now

crime, punishment and new crime. Instead of having to pay a fine or serve a term in prison, 14 to 21-year-old offenders now push wheelchairs, build adventure playgrounds or act as fire bri-

gade helpers. Intensive social care is provided for those particularly endangered. The project that was started in April 1978 was initially limited to three years. Entitled "Work for the good of the Community Instead of Punishment", it has been organised by the Brücke (bridge) society which co-operates with judges, researchers, youth authorities and numerous charity organisations.

Though legal provisions enabling judges to pass work rather than prison sentences for juveniles have been in existence since 1953, little use has been made of them due to difficulties in fin-

In Munich, for instance, where 7,000 young people face charges in juvenile courts every year, there were until recently only 20 community work organisations providing work for them. The number has now risen to 116.

Munich judges now sentence between 170 and 200 juvenile delinquents, a month to an average of 20 hours of

The areas of activity extend from the

ing to the blind.

Malingerers are a rarity, and many continue their work voluntarily. Some have even turned it into a permanni

once they have first hand experience d to casult a doctor, she explained that Brücke Chairman Christian Pfeiffer, ger allowed to consult specialists in

ment in the difficult phase between aying ex-athletes are no longer entitled feeble self-confidence still further due to Duting her active career Renate the stigma that attaches to it, and in the votel, like all top-flight GDR athletes.

Meaningful work as active restitution In the GDR sport is a means to and on the other hand, gives the young person a feeling of having done something useful. Juveniles thus make contacts and gather experience outside their frequenti Every sports club is keen to see its ly conflict-laden environment — not to society derived at they all try to achieve this ambition

city parks department via the zoo to reali-

how what that means," she said in about the situation of the handicapped Asked whether she had been unable

doubts the deterrent effect of punish. There is a notice in the practice trestment, and a normal GP is no

refired athletes in the GDR are no lon-

hd. Successes are planned in much the me way as factory output is planned in nationalised industry.